THE HARVARD REGISTER.

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The Harvard Register.

The February Number of THE HARVARD REGISTER will contain articles by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, Rev. Dr. George Z. Gray, Professor Josiah D. Whitney, Professor Charles C. Everett, Professor F. H. Storer, Professor N. S. Shaler, Justin Winsor, John Fiske, Arthur Gilman, Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, Dr. D. A. Sargent, and others; abstracts of reports, reviews of new books by Harvard graduates, record of publications of all kinds by Harvard men, reprints of articles relating to the University, miscellaneous notes, items about graduates and undergraduates, chronicle of births, marriages, and deaths, etc. The illustrations will comprise views of the new Sever Hall, and of the Protestant Episcopal Theological School buildings, and an excellent portrait of the Rev. Dr. Peabody. Single copies sent upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

The Harvard Register, although a private enterprise, is published with the good-will and encouragement of the authorities of the University, and has received the hearty approbation of many officers, graduates, students, and friends of the various departments, besides a number of subscriptions from individuals and institutions in no way connected with Harvard University.

Important. — It might as well be stated, once for all, that, although many personal notices of Harvard men will appear in every number of the REGISTER, not any remuneration whatever will be accepted for any thing which appears in the columns of the paper, outside of the regular advertising pages. Moreover, it will always be a pleasure to note any changes or success made in the business or profession of Harvard men; and, to make these notes as complete as possible, all graduates are requested to send in items, regarding not only their friends, but also themselves.

The Class Secretaries are urged to send in such information about their classmates as may seem appropriate for publication in THE HARVARD REGISTER. Notices of meetings will be printed free of charge. Resolutions cannot always be printed in full; but, when known, will at least be mentioned.

Clubs vs. Graduates. — If THE HARVARD REGISTER can be made readable to the graduates of the University, they should not forget that to them the publisher looks for his chief pecuniary support. Already several of the clubs in different parts of the country have sent in their subscriptions, which are quite acceptable and earnestly solicited; but, if the members make the club's copy suffice for all of them, THE HARVARD REGISTER will not receive support sufficient to continue its publication. The subscription-price is only two dollars a year; and surely almost every graduate will derive each month, by way of a cheerful reminder of the four years spent in Cambridge, an equivalent for the cost.

Libraries, clubs, schools, private instructors, and all persons interested either in Harvard University, or in matters relating to the higher education of men and women, will find in each number of THE HARVARD REGISTER something of interest to them.

Rand, Avery, & Co., the printers to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are the printers of THE HARVARD REGISTER. Their printing-establishment is one of the largest and best-equipped in America, and it will be their aim to make each number of the paper an excellent specimen of plain typography. Their office is at No. 117 Franklin Street, Boston, where subscriptions, advertisements, and items or communications can be left. All communications by mail should be addressed to

MOSES KING, PUBLISHER,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

VOL. I. CAMBRIDGE, MASS., JANUARY 15, 1880. NO. 2.

THE HARVARD REGISTER of this date is an extra number, and contains —

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Additional copies of this, or the first issue, will be sent to any address upon receipt of twenty-five cents. Subscription $2 a year.

MOSES KING, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

AN INTERESTING AND EXHAUSTIVE PAPER.

To the Board of Overseers: —

The President of the University has the honor to submit the following Report for the academic year 1878–79; namely, from Sept. 26, 1878, to Sept. 25, 1879: —

THE LATE DR. J. B. S. JACKSON.

On the 6th of January, 1879, the University sustained a great loss by the death, after a brief sickness, of Dr. J. B. S. Jackson, professor of morbid anatomy since 1847, and senior professor in the Medical School. Curator of the Warren Museum of Anatomy for thirty-two years, he greatly enlarged and enriched that collection by his own indefatigable labor; his influence with the medical profession in New England was wide and good; throughout a long and active life he studied and taught with an admirable scientific enthusiasm which he communicated to many of his pupils; and, above all, his character and life illustrated the inestimable worth of simplicity, sincerity, and uprightness.

THE LATE JAMES WINTHROP HARRIS.

Not quite four weeks after the last Commencement Day, died Mr. James Winthrop Harris, the College Secretary. With characteristic devotion to duty, he had struggled against pain and feebleness for several months, doing his work with his usual forethought, punctuality, and diligence, but with increasing effort and suffering. When he had finished the labors of the term, and discharged his habitual functions on Commencement Day, he went home, never again to go out of doors. Mr. Harris had been in receipt of a salary from the College for the last nineteen years, and he had been much employed in the library and the president's office during fifteen years before. Of all the officials of the University he was the best known to officers and students; and no one knew him but to respect him. Whatever he undertook was sure to be done; and whatever he did, he did well. The service which he rendered to the University was intelligent, disinterested, and hearty. Always frugal, conservative, and reasonable in his desires, he felt a cheerful satisfaction in his daily work, and his life grew more and more prosperous to its peaceful close.

RESIGNATIONS.

GERRIT S. SYKES, Proctor, Oct. 7, 1878.
WILLIS A. KINGSBURY, Proctor, Oct. 7, 1878.
LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, Proctor, Nov. 11, 1878.
JOHN FISKE, Assistant Librarian, to take effect April 1, 1879, Jan. 13, 1879.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, Bussey Professor of Law, to take effect at the end of the academic year, March 10, 1879.
JAMES B. AMES, Professor of Law, April 9, 1879.
CHARLES B. PORTER, Demonstrator of Anatomy, to take effect Sept. 1, 1879, May 12, 1879.
GEORGE T. MOFFATT, Professor of Operative Dentistry, June 30, 1879.
WINSLOW UPTON, Assistant at the Observatory, as of date Sept. 1, 1879, Sept. 22, 1879.

HON. CHARLES S. BRADLEY.

By the resignation of Hon. Charles S. Bradley, Bussey Professor of Law since Sept. 1, 1876, the Law School lost the services of one

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whose professional eminence and large experience in affairs lent weight to his teachings, and whose cordial liking for young men made him a sympathetic and inspiring instructor. Unable to withdraw himself from an engrossing practice, Judge Bradley found the double work of a practitioner and a professor too much for his strength, and reluctantly came to the decision that he must resign his professorship. The Law School can congratulate itself that it has had the benefit of Judge Bradley's co-operation for six years in all, three as professor and three as lecturer.

DR. GEORGE T. MOFFATT.

The Corporation is under great obligations to Dr. George T. Moffatt, who, on the occasion of his departure for Paris, resigned in June last the professorship of operative dentistry, in which he had labored, almost without compensation, for eleven years. Dr. Moffatt was the first professor of that important department of the Dental School, and his standing as a well-educated and skilful practitioner contributed very much to establish the reputation of the school.

APPOINTMENTS.

[UNLIMITED, OR FOR TERMS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR.]

Reginald H. Fitz, to be Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Nov. 25, 1878.
William Cook, to be Assistant Professor of German for five years from Sept. 1, 1879, March 31, 1879.
James B. Ames, to be Bussey Professor of Law, April 9, 1879.
William G. Farlow, to be Professor of Cryptogamic Botany, April 9, 1879.
Charles S. Sargent, to be Arnold Professor of Arboriculture, June 30, 1879.
Josiah P. Cooke, Jun., to be Director of the Chemical Laboratory, July 28, 1879.
Luther D. Shepard, to be Professor of Operative Dentistry, Aug. 18, 1879.
Henry B. Hill, to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry for five years from Sept. 1, 1879, Aug. 18, 1879.
Dudley A. Sargent, to be Assistant Professor of Physical Training, and Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, for five years from Sept. 1, 1879, Sept. 22, 1879.

Le Baron R. Briggs, to be Tutor in Greek, from Sept. 1, 1878, Oct. 7, 1878.
George R. Briggs, to be Tutor in Mathematics for three years from Sept. 1, 1878, Nov. 25, 1878.

Henry N. Wheeler, to be Instructor in Mathematics from Sept. 1, 1878, Oct. 7, 1878.
William M. Davis, to be Instructor in Geology for three years from Sept. 1, 1879, June 30, 1879.
Ko Kun-hua, to be Instructor in Chinese for three years from Sept. 1, 1879, Sept. 22, 1879.
Henry H. A. Beach, to be Demonstrator of Anatomy for five years from Sept. 1, 1879, May 12, 1879.

William A. Bancroft, to be Proctor, Oct. 7, 1878.
Sumner B. Stiles, to be Proctor, Dec. 9, 1878.

Henry W. Torrey, Ezra Abbot, Wolcott Gibbs, Francis J. Child, Charles E. Norton, and George L. Goodale, to be members of the Council of the Library for three years from Jan. 1, 1879, Dec. 30, 1878.

Samuel H. Scudder, to be Assistant Librarian, Feb. 24, 1879.

William F. Whitney, to be Curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum, April 14, 1879.

[FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.]

For 1878–79.

George F. Grant, to be Demonstrator in Mechanical Dentistry, Oct. 7, 1878.
Henry F. Dunkel, to be Demonstrator in Operative Dentistry, Oct. 7, 1878.
Henry G. Carey, to be Instructor in Singing, Dec. 30, 1878.
Hugh McCulloch, to be Lecturer on Finance, Feb. 24, 1879.
Charles F. Folsom, to be Lecturer on Mental Diseases, Feb. 24, 1879.

Alfred W. Field, to be Assistant in Chemistry, Nov. 25, 1878.
Nathaniel D. C. Hodges, to be Assistant in Physics, Nov. 25, 1878.
William H. Melville, to be Assistant in Mineralogy, Nov. 25, 1878.
Charles F. Mabery, to be Assistant in Chemistry, Nov. 25, 1878.
Robert W. Greenleaf, to be Assistant in Botany, Nov. 25, 1878.

For 1879–80.

Isaac T. Hoague, to be Instructor in the Constitutional History of the United States, April 9, 1879.
Henry Howland, to be Instructor in Torts, April 9, 1879.
Edward Burgess, to be Instructor in Entomology, May 26, 1879.
Charles F. Folsom, to be Lecturer on Hygiene and on Mental Diseases, June 9, 1879.
Frank W. Draper, to be Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, June 9, 1879.
George F. H. Markoe, to be Instructor in Materia Medica, June 9, 1879.
Henry P. Quincy, to be Assistant in Histology, June 9, 1879.
Elbridge G. Cutler, to be Assistant in Pathological Anatomy, June 9, 1879.
Edward N. Whittier, to be Assistant in Clinical Medicine, June 9, 1879.
George M. Garland, to be Assistant in Physiology, June 9, 1879.
Thomas Waterman, to be Assistant in Anatomy, June 9, 1879.
Maurice H. Richardson, to be Assistant in Anatomy, June 9, 1879.
Francis B. Greenough, to be Clinical Instructor in Syphilis, June 9, 1879.
Samuel G. Webber, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System, June 9, 1879.
Edward Wigglesworth, to be Clinical Instructor in Syphilis, June 9, 1879.
Clarence J. Blake, to be Clinical Instructor in Otology, June 9, 1879.
John O. Green, to be Clinical Instructor in Otology, June 9, 1879.
James J. Putnam, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System, June 9, 1879.
Joseph P. Oliver, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of Children, June 9, 1879.
Thomas M. Rotch, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of Children, June 9, 1879.
Charles E. Faxon, to be Instructor in Botany, June 25, 1879.
Lester S. Ford, to be Demonstrator of Zoölogy, June 25, 1879.
Howard M. Ticknor, to be Instructor in Elocution, June 30, 1879.
Charles P. Ware, to be Instructor in English, June 30, 1879.
Thomas S. Perry, to be Instructor in English, June 30, 1879.
James L. Laughlin, to be Instructor in Political Economy, June 30, 1879.
Giorgio A. C. Bendelari, to be Instructor in Modern Languages, June 30, 1879.
George Riddle, to be Instructor in Elocution, June 30, 1879.
Joseph H. Allen, to be Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History, June 30, 1879.
Arthur T. Cabot, to be Instructor in Oral Pathology and Surgery, June 30, 1879.
Benjamin M. Watson, to be Instructor in Horticulture, June 30, 1879.
Edward L. Mark, to be Instructor in Zoölogy, June 30, 1879.
Simon Newcomb, to be Lecturer on Political Economy, Sept. 22, 1879.
William S. Fenollosa, to be Instructor in Music during the absence of Professor Paine, Sept. 22, 1879.
Henry G. Carey, to be Instructor in Vocal Music, Sept. 22, 1879.
George F. Grant, to be Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, Sept. 22, 1879.
Henry F. Dunkel, to be Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, Sept. 22, 1879.
John T. Codman, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.
Samuel F. Ham, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.
Timothy O. Loveland, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.
Charles Wilson, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.
Albert B. Jewell, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.
Edwin P. Bradbury, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.

Alphonso M. Weeks, to be Proctor in the Divinity School, June 30, 1879.

Amory T. Gibbs, to be Secretary of the College for one year from Sept. 1, 1879, July 28, 1879.

William Gray, Henry J. Bigelow, and Thomas G. Appleton, to be Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1879, Nov. 25, 1878.

DEGREES.

In April, 1879, the Corporation and Overseers adopted an amendment of the University statute concerning degrees, to the effect that there shall hereafter be four grades of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, instead of two, and two grades of the degree of Bachelor of Laws, instead of one. This change was made at the instance of the College Faculty and the Law Faculty. In the Law School two courses of study had been arranged, each conducting to a degree, and each affording a comprehensive and thorough training; but one, called the honor course, more difficult than the other. The Faculty desired that graduates who accomplished the honor course with credit should receive a degree *cum laude*. In the College, the Faculty had adopted, after long debates, new regulations concerning Commencement honors, which involved the institution of four grades of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The objects of the Faculty were, first, to increase considerably the number of Commencement honors; and, secondly, to make them attainable either by excellence in a wide range of studies, none of which need be carried far, or by excellence in one subject pursued quite beyond the elements, and respectable attainments in a moderate range of less advanced studies. It had been observed that the number of parts at Commencement, which twenty-five years ago was generally about half the number of the graduating class, had in late years been reduced, by changes in the regulations governing the assignment of parts, to twenty or thirty for classes of one hundred and fifty to two hundred members. The institution of "honors," obtained by severe special examinations, had, to be sure, supplied in the mean time a new and valuable incentive; but these "honors" had not proved in practice to be accessible to any considerable number of persons. It was the desire of the Faculty to at least double the number of distinctions for good scholarship which the Commencement programme records; and it was believed that the new regulations would have this effect. The Corporation and Overseers, sympathizing with the general purposes of the Faculty, readily assented to the establishment of three grades of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, superior to the ordi-

nary degree. These three grades will be distinguished by the words, *cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, and *summa cum laude*, respectively. An increase in the number of honorary distinctions for scholarship, accessible alike to rich and poor, had become the more desirable, because of the publication in the annual catalogue since 1878 of the names of the holders of scholarships. The number of honorary distinctions of various kinds, offered under the new regulations, to ambitious students, at their graduation, will be from two to three times the number of scholarships held in each class. The competition for scholarships is strenuous, but is necessarily limited to those who need pecuniary aid. The competition for second-year honors, final honors, Commencement parts, and the especially honorable grades of the degree, is unrestricted. Any undergraduate who desires distinction may win it, if he can, and the Faculty hope that at least a quarter of each class will win distinction of some sort. The details of the new regulations will be found in the subjoined report of the Dean of the College Faculty, together with an interesting exposition of the motives and purposes of the Faculty in adopting them [p. 72 [1]].

REQUISITIONS FOR ADMISSION.

During the past ten years the number of candidates for admission to the Freshman class has slowly increased, though not regularly, from year to year. When the number and nature of the changes made in the requisitions for admission during this period are considered, this fact will be found very satisfactory. It has been surprising to see how quickly the high schools, endowed academies, and private schools, which habitually or frequently prepare boys for this College, have accommodated their methods and their courses of study to the requisitions of the Faculty. The English requisition, first enforced new so lately as 1874, has met with universal approval. The requisition in French or German, first enforced in 1875, has been fairly complied with, apparently without serious difficulty. The examinations in Latin and Greek at sight, which make part of the new method of admission adopted in 1876–77, can be avoided, in Latin until 1881, and in Greek until 1883; but they have so commended themselves to the teachers of preparatory schools as fair tests of the acquaintance of their pupils with those languages, that, out of 284 candidates for admission to the Freshman class in 1879, 179 chose to be examined in Latin at sight, and about 150 in Greek; while at the preliminary examination of 1879, out of 245 candidates, 215 were presented upon the new method, and of these 215 only eight chose to avoid the Greek examination at sight. The new requisition in science, first enforced in 1876, has been met moderately well, to all appearance; yet this is undoubtedly the requisition which in its practical working has given the least satisfaction to the Faculty and the schools.

OPTIONS AT THE ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS.

The options introduced into the admission examination have tended to enlarge still further the work of the preparatory schools. The first option, announced in 1870–71, was limited to a substitution of certain advanced mathematical subjects for portions of the classical authors, and for writing Latin and Greek. But in 1876–77 the Faculty very much improved and extended this original option, by adopting a system under which every candidate is required to pass an examination upon a minimum requisition in all the preparatory studies, and a further, or maximum, requisition in at least two out of the four departments, Latin, Greek, mathematics, and science. This free choice of two out of these four departments, made by the candidates or their teachers, has three effects: First, it makes a college education somewhat more accessible to young men for whom Latin and Greek are less profitable studies than mathematics and science; secondly, it widens the range of studies in the preparatory schools, to their great advantage; and, thirdly, it obliges the College to furnish, in the Freshman year, instruction adapted to the wants of students who enter upon the minimum requisition in each of the four departments, as well as instruction adapted to the wants of those who enter upon the maximum. In the Dean's Report [p. 68] will be found a very interesting table showing the use made of this liberty of choice by the candidates under the new method in 1878 and 1879. It appears from this table, that in 1878 the maxima in Latin and Greek were offered by 84 per cent of the candidates, and by 69 per cent in 1879. Undoubtedly the full effect of the options is not yet developed; for in both these years a large proportion of the candidates under the new method had begun their preparation under the old. The same table suggests that the maximum requisition in physics is not equivalent, as it should be, to the maxima in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, respectively.

[1] The references in brackets are to the pages of the regular pamphlet issue of the Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

Since the report of the year 1873–74 inclusive, the report of the Dean of the College has contained each year the statistics of the failures in each subject at the admission examination. Whoever examines carefully these returns will receive the impression that the preparatory schools are, on the average, weakest in their mathematical, scientific, and English teaching. As regards mathematics and science, this state of things is to be accounted for by the fact that it is but a small proportion of professional teachers who have any natural aptitude for teaching these subjects; while only the largest and best-organized schools can afford to have a special master for them. The neglect of English is of such long standing, that the subject cannot be brought up in six years to its proper place in the secondary schools. The schools which feed the College must have time to exact from the lower schools a better teaching of English than they have heretofore supplied.

The secondary schools of New England are greatly impeded in their development, and distracted in their work, by unmeaning and unnecessary diversities in the admission requisitions of the principal New-England colleges. Undoubtedly, substantial differences exist, and must continue to exist, among the colleges, in regard to the qualifications of the students whom they are willing to receive; but this necessary diversity need not prevent the adoption of uniform definitions of the requisitions and a common standard of examination, in those subjects or parts of subjects which the colleges agree in prescribing. Thus one college demands French or German for admission and another does not, or one college demands the whole of plane geometry and another only a part, or one demands six orations of Cicero and another eight; but these diversities need not prevent the adoption of a common standard of examination upon the four books of Cæsar which both require, or upon that part of plane geometry and those six orations of Cicero which both require. Co-operation among the New-England colleges to these ends would be very helpful to secondary schools, and would strengthen the colleges themselves in the public regard.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Nearly three-sevenths of the candidates annually examined for admission to Harvard College are fitted for college at private schools or by private teachers. About two-sevenths come from high or public schools, and about the same proportion from endowed academies and schools. About one-twentieth of the whole number come from other colleges. Of late years the endowed schools and academies have been slowly gaining upon the public schools in the number of candidates presented, and in the quality of the training given to their pupils. The facts concerning these two classes of preparatory schools which were brought out by the admission examination of 1879 are given in the following table:—

Candidates from	Examined.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted clear.	Admitted with Conditions.	Av'ge No. of Conditions.
Endowed schools and academies .	79	70	9	28	42	3 1-42
Public or high schools	77	74	3	22	52	3 73-104

ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS OUTSIDE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The admission examinations of the University were held at Chicago, as well as Cincinnati, in June, 1879. Several requests have been

received, that these examinations be held in other more distant places, where immediate supervision by a college officer would be impracticable; but the Faculty is of opinion that it is not expedient to hold their examinations anywhere except under the direction of a disinterested college examiner, intimately acquainted with all the details of the examinations as they are conducted at Cambridge. The practice of conducting admission examinations at remote points, in order to save for the candidates their travelling expenses, which was instituted by Harvard College in 1876, has proved to be of great convenience for candidates, and of some service to preparatory schools within easy reach of the points at which examinations are held. Yale College promptly adopted the idea, and now holds formal examinations, like those of Harvard, both at Cincinnati and Chicago; while several other New-England colleges are in the habit of forwarding their examination papers to friends in distant cities, who conduct examinations on their behalf. The practice, in its best form, might easily be considerably extended.

DISCONTINUANCE OF PRESCRIBED WORK.

After long discussions during the year 1878–79, the Faculty at length saw their way to remove the prescribed logic and metaphysics from the Junior year, and the prescribed history from the Sophomore year. The arguments which prevailed with the Faculty are clearly presented in the report of the Dean [p. 69]. There now remain no prescribed exercises in the last three years of the College course, except the study of rhetoric and the writing of themes and forensics. This prescribed study of English must remain in the course until the secondary schools relieve the College of it; but the study of rhetoric and the elementary drill in writing ought to be moved back into the Freshman year. The natural reluctance of the Latin, Greek, and mathematical departments to give up any part of the time now allotted to them in the Freshman year, prevents the adoption of this improvement. Under the present arrangement, such attention as the Freshman had given to the study of English at the school from which he came is intermitted for a year.

NEW AND REVISED ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Without adding to the cost of the instruction, the Faculty made, during the year, several substantial improvements in the list of elective studies, particularly in the departments of philosophy, political economy, history, and natural history. A few new courses were introduced in these and other departments, but the chief improvement was the more systematic arrangement of progressive courses in all the departments. The revision of the list of studies was, on the whole, the most thorough which has ever been made.

The Faculty also adopted in 1878–79 a permanent division of the hundred or more elective courses of instruction into thirteen groups. The motives and effects of this great improvement in the elective system are fully described in the report of the Dean [p. 53]. The new arrangement, which seems at first sight to diminish the student's liberty of choice, really increases it; for the proposed permanence of the grouping permits the student to lay out beforehand a three-years' course of study with the certainty that he will not be prevented, by new conflicts of weekly appointments or of examinations, from pursuing the subjects of his deliberate choice. In the earlier years of the elective system, and so long as the number of courses was comparatively small, it was possible to construct, after the students' choices were made, a tabular view of daily appointments which accommodated almost all the various choices; but, as the number of elective courses increased, it became more and more difficult, and finally quite impossible, to do this. For two or three years the Faculty had seen with concern that the elective system was falling into some confusion, but had not discerned the remedy. They owe their extrication from this embarrassment in great part to the penetration and perseverance of Instructor S. M. Macvane, who first mastered the difficulties of the situation, and then found the way out of them. The number of the groups is practically determined by the number of hours used for recitations and lectures during the week, which is at present thirty-four. The number of elective courses can be hereafter increased, without abridging the present liberty of choice, by putting each new course into an existing group in which it is not likely to interfere with the courses already composing the group selected, or by putting new courses at hours not now occupied, such as 8 A.M. and 1 P.M. If eight hours should be used on six days of the week, — which is by no means impracticable, — at least five new groups could be made. As eight incompatible courses can generally be found for each group, it is obvious that there will be room, under the general plan adopted, for a large extension of instruction.

SATURDAY WORK.

There is no reason why Saturday should not be used precisely like any other day. Every student and every instructor may well have one or more free afternoons, or free days, in the week; but there is no good reason why all the students and all the instructors should have the same afternoon, or the same day, free. On the contrary, a grave abuse has grown out of the traditional disuse of the Saturday hours. Many of the students whose homes are within fifty miles of Cambridge go home on Friday afternoon or Saturday morning, and do not return to Cambridge until Monday morning. A large proportion of those who thus go home every week do no real studying while they are absent from Cambridge. High scholarship is not to be won on such easy terms. The serious student should regard the days or weeks in term-time, when regular lectures, recitations, and laboratory work are intermitted, as time to be used for reading, writing, and converse with comrades in intellectual pursuits. The summer vacation is, in itself, a quarter of the year; to take vacation in addition during one-third of each of the other weeks in the year, means to use but half of the year for work.

It is also an important advantage of the permanent grouping of the elective courses, as the Dean points out, that the semi-annual periods of examination, which have for several years trenched very seriously upon time which was needed for instruction, will be reduced within reasonable limits.

THE DINING-HALL ASSOCIATION.

The average membership of the Dining-hall Association during the year 1878–79 was 638, and the average weekly price of board was $4.06. The total charges against members for articles ordered in addition to the regular fare was $6,230.25, or about 33 cents a week, on the average, for each member. More than one-half of these extra charges occur in the last third of the year, partly because variety is craved in the latter months of the year, and partly because May and June are the months when fresh fruits can be had upon order. The membership was larger than ever before, and at the beginning of the year many students applied for admission who could not be received. At the beginning of the current year nearly one hundred more persons applied for admission than the tables accommodate. The number of seats in the hall has been already increased from five hundred to six hundred and fifty, and cannot be further increased without impairing the comfort of all who board there; for the number of waiters is already quite as great as can work to advantage in the space provided for the service, and the passages between the tables are none too large. On the other hand, an increase in the membership is sure to be advantageous; because the fixed charges, such as the payments for interest, reduction of the debt, fuel, gas, and water, are made divisible among a larger number of persons, and the increase in the cost of provisions and in wages is by no means proportional to the increase in the number of members. The best solution of this problem is to be found in the provision of two sets of meals each day, one set consisting of breakfast from seven to eight o'clock, luncheon from twelve to one, and dinner from five to six; and the other of breakfast from eight to nine o'clock, luncheon from one to two, and dinner from six to seven; each member being required to choose one set, and as a rule to confine himself thereto. For some years to come, the hall would probably not be full at either set of meals, so that the service would be better, the cooking to order prompter, the noise and confusion less, and the general comfort greater, than at present. A majority of the students would prefer the later set of meals; but a large number would elect the earlier, particularly in the spring and autumn. Permanent improvements were made in the equipment dur-

ing the past summer, at a cost of about $1,100. Throughout the five years of its existence the Dining-hall Association has been completely self-supporting. It has met all its expenses, maintained and insured its stock and apparatus, paid for all improvements out of current receipts, paid a fair rate of interest on all advances made by the College, and reduced its debt by $5,500.

THE SYSTEM OF JANITORS.

From the beginning of the year 1879–80, after due notice given early in 1878–79 to all students who occupied College rooms, all the buildings were placed in charge of janitors, who receive from the College fixed wages and the exclusive privilege of making fires, blacking boots, bringing water, and so forth, at a fixed price, for those students in their respective buildings who wish to employ some one to do this work for them. This system, copied from Little's Block and Beck Hall, where it had worked well, was tried in Holyoke House and Matthews Hall during 1878–79, and was found to be so great an improvement on the former system, that it has been extended to the other buildings, with confidence that it will soon commend itself to their occupants. The janitors, with such assistance as they themselves hire, take the whole care of the buildings, and perform, either personally or by deputy, all the service which is required by the students. The buildings are cleaner than before; they are better protected from peddlers and thieves; and the work done for the students is done at a lower price than the "scouts" formerly charged. It had become quite impossible longer to give free access to the College buildings, by night and by day, to a large number of servants, hired by the students without much caution, and under no responsibility whatever to the College. Repeated efforts had been made to bring them under some wholesome regulation, but without success.

DEGREES OF Ph.D. AND B S.

The degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science were instituted in 1872, and were first conferred in 1873. As these degrees were intended to foster advanced study, and particularly to promote the development of a class of specialists and highly trained teachers, the University public has a legitimate interest in the subsequent career of the gentlemen who obtain these degrees. The names and present occupations of the persons who have received one or other of these doctorates are given in the following table: —

1873.

Doctors of Philosophy.

William Elwood Byerly,	In Mathematics,	Assistant Professor of Mathematics, H. U.
Charles L. B. Whitney,	In History,	Counsellor at Law, Boston.

Doctor of Science.

John Trowbridge,	In Physics,	Assistant Professor of Physics, H. U.

1875.

Doctors of Philosophy.

William K. Brooks,	In Natural History,	Associate in Zoölogy, at the Johns Hopkins University.
William Everett,	In Philology,	Master of Adams Academy, Quincy.
Stuart Wood,	In Political Science,	In business in Philadelphia.

1876.

Doctors of Philosophy.

Lucius H. Buckingham,	In Philology,	Master in the English High School, Boston.
Robert Grant,	In Philology,	Studied Law, taking the LL.B. in 1879.
James L. Laughlin,	In History,	Instructor in Political Economy, H. U.
Henry Cabot Lodge,	In History,	Author and Editor, Boston.
Ernest Young,	In History,	Holds a fellowship in H. U.

Doctor of Science.

Nathaniel S. Shaler,	In Natural History,	Professor of Palæontology, H. U.

1877.

Doctors of Philosophy.

Jesse W. Fewkes,	In Natural History,	Student of Natural History.
Frank A. Gooch,	In Chemistry,	Assistant in U. S. Geological Survey.
Freeman Snow,	In History,	Holds a fellowship in H. U.
John W. White,	In Philology,	Assistant Professor of Greek, H. U.

1878.

Doctors of Philosophy.

Franklin Bartlett,	In History,	Counsellor at Law, New York City.
Edward R. Benton,	In Natural History,	Student of Geology.
Edward A. Birge,	In Natural History,	Instructor in Natural History, University of Wisconsin.
Grenville Stanley Hall,	In Philosophy,	Now studying in Europe.

Doctors of Science.

Walter Faxon,	In Natural History,	Instructor in Zoölogy, H. U.
Byron D. Halsted,	In Natural History,	Assistant Editor of "The American Agriculturist," New York City.
Charles S. Minot,	In Natural History,	Student of Physiology.

1879.

Doctors of Philosophy.

Melville M. Bigelow,	In History,	Lecturer on Law in Boston University, and Author.
Marshman E. Wadsworth,	In Natural History,	Assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, H. U.

Doctor of Science.

Leonard Waldo,	In Mathematics,	In charge of the Horological Bureau of Yale College.

NEW ENDOWMENT OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

In the last Annual Report the inadequacy of the endowment of the Divinity School was set forth with some detail, and it was stated that an addition of at least $127,000 to its endowment was urgently needed. Early in the spring of 1879 a subscription was begun, under the direction of an influential committee appointed at a public meeting held in the First Church of Boston. The fruits of their labors to this date (Jan. 9) are $85,593.25 paid in, $6,200 subscribed in the form of annual payments and not yet due, and about $9,000 promised, but not yet actually subscribed or paid. Of this very large contribution to the resources of the school, $40,000 came from the family of the late Thomas Tileston of New York, and $10,000 from Mr. Henry P. Kidder of Boston, who has repeatedly testified his interest in the University by large gifts to its various departments. The liberal terms upon which the Tileston endowment was given will be found in the letter of the Rev. H. W. Bellows, which accompanied the gift [App. I.]. The list of subscriptions paid before Sept. 1, 1879, is printed in the Treasurer's Statement [p. 7].

UNSECTARIAN THEOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION.

The manifestation of interest in theological instruction by the authorities of the University, and their acceptance of money for the better endowment of the existing professorships which are at present grouped in the Divinity School, has awakened some adverse criticism, based partly on a general objection to training ministers of any sort at the University, and partly on the assumption that it is impossible to teach Christian dogmatic theology to any purpose in a university which declares itself unsectarian, without impairing public confidence in the genuineness of the impartiality which the institution professes. The public utterance of this well-meant criticism, coming as it undoubtedly does from friends of the College, shows that it is desirable to state anew the historical and actual position of the University with regard to theological learning.

THEOLOGY A LIBERAL STUDY.

Before proceeding to this re-statement, however, it is important to observe that, as regards the appropriateness to university instruction of the subjects ordinarily, though inaccurately, designated as theological, the grounds for any difference of opinion whatever among men of learning are very narrow. These subjects are by common consent as liberal and as unsectarian as chemistry, philosophy, or history, with the exception of Christian dogmatic theology, which is quantitatively a very small proportion of their enormous mass. Thus, Hebrew, Arabic, and other Oriental languages, ecclesiastical history, the literature and criticism of the New Testament, ethics, natural theology, philosophy in its relation to religion, ethnic religions, and the history of religions, are all, when properly defined and treated, matters of pure science, which, in every university worthy of the name, should be studied not only by persons who expect to make a professional use of

them, but also by young men, graduates or undergraduates, who pursue them as elements of liberal culture. The expediency of grouping the professorships which deal with these subjects into a separate organization called a Divinity School may, perhaps, be reasonably questioned, either now or hereafter, as it has been repeatedly in the past; but it cannot be doubted that the subjects themselves possess an exalted and enduring intellectual interest which make them necessary parts of a comprehensive scheme of university instruction.

SEPARATION OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Using the word "theology" in that broad sense which includes all the scientific subjects above enumerated, it is an indubitable fact that Harvard University has been thoroughly committed these many years to the maintenance of instruction in theology. The institution was originally established largely for the sake of training ministers: the first professorship founded in it was a professorship of divinity (the Hollis professorship, 1722); the Hancock professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental languages (one of those for which additional endowment has lately been sought) dates from 1765; the Dexter lectureship on Biblical literature (another of the endowments to be increased) was created in 1811; and the Parkman professorship was originally endowed — very inadequately — in 1815. All these still existing endowments antedate the organization of the separate Divinity School in 1815–19, and would remain in possession of the Corporation, though the kindred trusts later accepted on behalf of the Divinity School should be transferred to other hands. The successful movement made in 1815, "for increasing the means of theological education at the University," proceeded directly from the Corporation itself: and at various subsequent times the Corporation accepted bequests and gifts, large and small, for the support of theological education under their administration. In 1852, the College proper having been for thirty years in a somewhat unprogressive state, which gave solicitude to its friends, and to its enemies grounds of public attack, the Corporation and Overseers decided to apply to the Supreme Court for leave to transfer to other hands their trusts for the support of theological education. A separation of the Divinity School from the College was sought under a bill in chancery. The case was thoroughly argued by Messrs. Charles G. Loring and W. H. Gardiner for the College, in March, 1855, no counsel appearing in opposition to the bill. In the following November the Court, by Mr. Justice Dewey, gave an elaborate decision, reviewing all the facts of the case, and denying the prayer of the Corporation.[1] Since this adjudication the President and Fellows have repeatedly accepted gifts for the benefit of the Divinity School or for the promotion of theological education under their direction.

It is obvious, that, under these circumstances, the Corporation do not, and cannot, regard the question of maintaining theological instruction in the University as an open one. They have too lately been authoritatively instructed as to their duties in that regard. It is their plain duty to administer their trusts on behalf of theological learning with the same fidelity and zeal with which they strive to discharge their functions in relation to other branches of learning.

UNSECTARIANISM OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

If the legal duties of the Corporation are plain, the spirit in which they have discharged, and propose to continue to discharge them, is fortunately not less so. The constitution of the Divinity School expressly prohibits the application of any sectarian test whatever, either to teachers or students. A student of theology may enter the School, receive its scholarships if he need and deserve pecuniary aid, and win its honors, without an inquiry being made as to what he believes or does not believe, or as to what religious organization he belongs to or proposes to join. Greater freedom cannot be secured. It is, in truth, this absolute freedom which makes the School, at present, peculiar among theological schools, and practically unserviceable to the vast majority of young men who prepare for the ministry. The fact of this peculiarity, and this consequent unserviceableness, is to-day indisputable; but it is the result of causes quite beyond the control of the University. It is not a fact inevitable and permanent in its nature, for freedom in theological study may commend itself to more general acceptance; and, moreover, it in no way affects the legal duties of the Corporation.

The spirit or atmosphere of a school conducted on these principles can never be satisfactory to sects which believe that the acceptance of certain dogmas is of vital importance; but to these very sects a university which includes a theological department conducted on these principles may well be more acceptable than one which banishes theology completely from its precincts.

PROFESSIONAL STUDIES ARE LIBERAL.

Some instruction is given in the Divinity School, as in all theological seminaries, which is of a professional rather than of a scientific character, resembling in this respect much of the instruction given in schools of law, medicine, engineering, and architecture. Of this character is the instruction in sermon-writing, extemporaneous speaking, and elocution. It, of course, presents no difficulty whatever from the point of view of sectarianism; but it has been objected to in some quarters on the broad ground that it is no part of the business of the University to give a technical training to ministers. The doctrine that professional studies are not liberal, and that, consequently, a university should have nothing to do with them, has often found advocates, but at present is not accepted in practice by any civilized nation. That a special application of this doctrine to the clerical profession alone can be acceptable to the authorities and constituency of Harvard University, will not be anticipated by any person who is familiar with the history of the institution, who remembers the inestimable services which the New-England ministry has rendered to education during seven generations, or who appreciates the immense influence of the clerical profession at the present day.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES SINCE 1852.

There are some grounds for thinking that the University has already passed through the period of greatest difficulty in the administration of its trusts for the promotion of theological study. Several reasons which had weight in inducing the Corporation and Overseers to apply to the Supreme Court in 1852 have ceased to exist. The official connection between the State and the College, which seemed to them a serious complication, no longer exists. The constitution of the Board of Overseers, which at that time was productive of many embarrassments, has been changed, and now presents no difficulty whatever. Most important of all, the allegation then made that the College was suffering seriously from the mere presence of the Divinity School could not now be plausibly supported. In 1852 the College had not enjoyed any marked prosperity for many years; but ever since the close of the civil war the College proper, and indeed the whole University, has thriven to an unprecedented degree, doubtless from the concurrent operation of many complex causes; and particularly the College proper has received incessant marks of public confidence and approval, both in pecuniary gifts and legacies, and in the resort to it of large numbers of young men whose parents are of every religious persuasion, from the Israelite to the Roman Catholic. Furthermore, during the past twenty-five years the bitterness of sectarian strife has somewhat abated, and the dividing-lines between sects have been much obscured. It is sometimes alleged that this cessation of controversy is one of the signs of a general public indifference to theological

[1] "In view of all the facts before us, the Court are of opinion that they cannot, in the proper exercise of any chancery powers they possess, direct the withdrawal of the funds above described, and others of like character, from the supervision and trust of that permanent public corporate body to which they were intrusted by their donors for the purpose of maintaining a Theological School as a branch of the University, and commit them to an independent board of trustees, to be appropriated to maintaining a separate Theological School. We feel constrained, therefore, to deny the prayer of the complainants for a change in the trust in relation to this public charity.

"A contrary decision would furnish a precedent dangerous to the perpetuity and sacredness of all our great public charities, leaving the question of the management and supervision of our public charities to be the subject of change with every fluctuation of public opinion as to what may be the more expedient and useful mode of administering them. *Bill dismissed.*"

(From the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Dewey, at November Term, 1855, in the case of *Harvard College* v. *Society for Promoting Theological Education.*)

subjects. The existence of wide-spread indifference to theological learning is not to be lightly taken for granted. Through constant changes in the direction of interest and in the field of actual debate, theological themes remain the themes of supreme interest to thinking men; but, did real indifference ever prevail, then especially it would be for the University, as a school of general learning, to foster theological study pursued with a scientific method and with perfect freedom from sectarian dogmatism.

It was another interesting event in the Divinity School during 1878–79, that the Faculty carried into practice the policy of refusing pecuniary aid to unpromising students.

As has been repeatedly the case in former years, half the instructors in the School are now laymen.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The year 1878–79 was an exceptional one in the Law School; for there was no third-year class, and yet the second-year class was not entitled to take the degree, because the new requisition of three years of study was already in force. The following table shows that the establishment of an admission examination for persons who hold no literary or scientific degrees, and the requirement of three years of study before taking the degree of the School, have together had, in 1876–79, not so much effect in reducing the number of students, as the lengthening of the course of study from eighteen months to two years, and the reconstruction of the course had in 1870–73. These great improvements in the School have been carried out at a small and temporary sacrifice. There was an excess of expenditures over receipts during 1878–79; but this deficit is more than covered by the reserves made in the two preceding years expressly to provide for this emergency. During the current year the number of students is larger than in 1878–79; the expenditures have been somewhat reduced; and there will be no deficit.

YEAR.	NO. OF STUDENTS.	YEAR.	NO. OF STUDENTS.
1869–70	120	1874–75	139
1870–71	154	1875–76	161
1871–72	134	1876–77	187
1872–73	113	1877–78	189
1873–74	138	1878–79	160

The endowment of the Law School is deplorably small. The Bussey professorship is the only one which is substantially endowed. To put the Dane, Royall, and Story professorships upon a sound footing would require, in addition to the two small funds which now exist, not less than $225,000. The library has no endowment whatever. The Dean calls attention in his report [p. 83] to the inadequacy of Dane Hall for the uses of the School.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The prosperity of the Medical School continues and increases. In 1878–79 the number of students increased ten per cent, and the excess of receipts over expenditures was $9,540.07; although each of the clinical instructors received an honorarium, which was a new charge upon the School. The Dean's report contains interesting statistics concerning the admission examination, and the annual examinations upon the studies of the School. It also gives some very encouraging facts about the previous education of the students, and the length of time which, on the average, they now spend in the School. Thus it appears that eighty-eight per cent of the class which graduated in 1879 had spent three whole years in the School, whereas only five per cent of the class which graduated in 1872 had done as much. The number of students who possess literary or scientific degrees has doubled in ten years, and now amounts to forty-eight per cent of the whole number.

WOMEN AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The most interesting transaction of the year was the discussion in the Board of Overseers and the Medical Faculty on the admission of women to the school. Early in May, the joint committee of the Corporation and Board of Overseers, to whom the proposition of Miss Marian Hovey, Trustee, had been referred in the preceding year [Report for 1877–78, p. 48], presented a majority and a minority report to the Board of Overseers. The majority, consisting of Alexander Agassiz, chairman, Morrill Wyman, Charles W. Eliot, and J. Elliot Cabot, recommended, that, after the completion of the new building for the School, women be admitted, as an experiment only, for ten years, or so long as their admission does not, in the opinion of the governing boards, conflict in any way with the best interests of the School, but nevertheless upon the following conditions: That they be not less than twenty-two years of age; that the same requisitions be made of them as of men; that for personal instruction in laboratories, and for recitations, the two sexes be separated; that complete separation be made in such subjects as obstetrics, the diseases of women, and certain portions of anatomy and physiology; and that about $65,000 be provided to cover the cost of the experiment during ten years, the whole principal to be expended. The minority, Dr. Le Baron Russell, while agreeing with the majority that the means for a thorough medical education should be provided for women, was of opinion that this object would best be attained by the establishment of a separate medical school for women, which might, or might not, be conducted by the University. The conclusions arrived at in each of the reports were supported by arguments at some length. These reports, having been read and discussed at a meeting of the Board of Overseers early in May, were printed, and informally communicated to the members of the Medical Faculty. Thirteen months earlier, the Faculty had had the proposition of Miss Hovey before them, at a single meeting, and without prolonged discussion had passed, by a considerable majority, the following resolution: "The Faculty record their opinion in favor of offering the advantages of the Harvard Medical School to women on equal terms with men, provided a sufficient sum of money can be obtained to warrant the Corporation in so doing." To the majority of the Faculty a permanent fund of $200,000 seemed no more than a sufficient sum to guarantee the School against loss from the irrevocable admission of women. During the summer of 1878 the committee of the Corporation and Overseers procured from each member of the Medical Faculty an expression in writing of his individual opinion upon the subject. It appeared from these letters that there were many shades of opinion in the Faculty, and the committee had great difficulty in forming a clear conception of the state of mind of the body. After the majority and minority reports of the joint committee had been received by the members of the Faculty, a special meeting of the Faculty was held on the 24th of May, with the specific purpose of putting before the two governing boards a clear expression of the opinion of the body, — an opinion formed fourteen months from the time of their first consideration of the subject, and in the light of much discussion, both public and private. At that meeting the following resolution was adopted by a vote of thirteen ayes to five nays: — "Whereas the Medical Faculty are now engaged in radically changing the plan of study in the School, — an undertaking which will require several years for its completion, and will demand all the time and ability of the teachers which are available for the purpose, — we deem it detrimental to the interests of the School to enter upon the experiment of admitting female students." This vote being communicated to the Overseers at a meeting of the Board on May 27, the majority of the joint committee withdrew their recommendations, and proposed the adoption of the following vote: "In view of the state of opinion in the Medical Faculty, the Overseers find themselves unable to advise the President and Fellows to accept the generous proposal of Miss Marian Hovey." The Board first amended this vote by striking out the clause which precedes the words "the Overseers," and then adopted it. Thereupon the President of the University, in order to procure an expression of the views of the Board itself upon the general subject, proposed the adoption of the following vote: "That, in the opinion of the Board of Overseers, it is expedient that, under suitable restrictions, women be instructed in medicine in the Medical School." This vote was first amended so as to read, "instructed in medicine by Harvard University in its Medical School," and then adopted by a decided majority. Upon the 23d of June following, the Corporation passed the following vote: "That, while the President

and Fellows recognize the importance of providing thorough medical education for women, they do not find themselves able, under existing circumstances, to accept Miss Hovey's generous proposal." The passage of this vote disposed of the subject so far as the offer of Miss Hovey was concerned; but the prolonged discussion was, nevertheless, not without fruit. It is obvious that both the governing boards are in favor of giving medical education to women in the University, under suitable restrictions; and it is also apparent that the reasons given by the Faculty for not admitting women to the School are temporary in their nature.

Since these transactions, the Councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society have taken action which goes far to prove that the majority of the medical profession recognize the fact that there is a egitimate demand and an appropriate field of work for well-educated female physicians. At their meeting of Oct. 1, 1879, it was voted, yeas 48, nays 32: "That the Councillors instruct the censors of the society to admit females to examination as candidates for admission to fellowship." This action cannot but suggest the inquiry whether it be expedient that Harvard University should make no provision for educating a class of persons who are admissible as members of so ancient and respectable a professional body as the Massachusetts Medical Society.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

The Dental School incurred no deficit in 1878–79; but only because the instructors worked without compensation. In each of the three years 1875–78, the School incurred a serious deficit; so that the debt due from the School to the treasury of the University — which is but partially secured — increased from $11,918.29 on Aug. 31, 1875, to $16,564.84 on Aug. 31, 1878. In the eleven years of its existence the School has never received from the profession or the public any endowment. Considering the nature and extent of the services which the dental profession is constantly rendering to the well-to-do part of the community, it is a curious fact that no money gift has ever been made to the School. Its resources are the tuition-fees of its students, and the devotion of its teachers. By constantly improving the instruction, and raising the requisitions for the degree, the Faculty have made the School thoroughly creditable to the profession and to the University; and this they have done at the sacrifice of their own immediate pecuniary interests.

THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The future of the Lawrence Scientific School is not so clear as could be wished, in spite of its considerable endowments and the large resources of the scientific establishments which are accessible to its students. The number of its students diminishes from year to year, although the courses of instruction offered are various, ample, and well-planned, the instructors numerous and eminent in their several departments, the conditions of admission reasonable, and the requisitions for graduation severe enough to make the degrees given by the School highly honorable. During the year 1878–79, the Faculty again revised all the courses of study, with the intent of reducing the amount of daily work demanded of the student, which had proved to be excessive. They also endeavored to make attractive provision for special students, — that is, for persons who wish to study one subject, or two or three kindred subjects, without aiming at a degree. Of late years the School has been drained in several ways. The institution in 1872 of the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science, under the charge of the Academic Council, deprived it of a small class of advanced students, who formerly gave it dignity. The opening of the elective courses of instruction in Harvard College, since 1876, to unmatriculated students not less than twenty-one years of age, deprived the School of another class of students who formerly resorted to it. Again, the long-continued depression in the industries which demand engineering and chemical skill has reduced the number of students preparing themselves for the scientific professions. Finally, it is probable, though not demonstrable, that the great expansion of the elective system in the College proper since 1869 has had some effect to diminish the resort to the School; because students of scientific tastes are almost as well able to follow their inclinations the College, after the freshman year, as they would be in the Scientific School. The most effective re-enforcement which the School could now receive would be the endowment of a professorship of architecture.

THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is regarded as a part of the Lawrence Scientific School, because its founder, Professor Louis Agassiz, was professor of geology and zoölogy in that School from the time of its original organization, and there made the beginnings of the collections which have now become so vast. Nevertheless the Museum to-day serves fifty College students for one Scientific student; and its special students have lately been for the most part candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Science. The subjoined report of the Curator [p 123] will be found full of interest. It describes the accessions of the year 1878–79, the good progress made in arranging the collections, the scientific work done, the instruction provided, the successful dredging operations of the Curator during the winter of 1878–79 in the United-States Coast Survey steamer "Blake," and the important publications which were issued during the year. One important fact concerning the administration of the Museum is not mentioned in the Curator's report; namely, that, in order to maintain the present large scale of expenditure at the Museum, Mr. Agassiz draws heavily every year upon his private fortune.

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

The Bussey Institution gains slowly in the number and quality of its students, and its staff of teachers was never so strong as it is now; but its pecuniary condition was never so bad as during the current year. Its income from the Bussey Trust Fund, which was $17,155.92 in 1875–76, fell to $8.902.98 in 1876–77, to $8,825.52 in 1877–78, and to $5,113.35 in 1878–79. During the current year it is estimated that the income of the Institution from the Bussey Trust Fund will not exceed $4,000. Out of this income, $3,000 are to be paid in execution of a contract to the instructor in farming. The working expenses of the Stone Building, the greenhouses, and the dissecting-room, will probably absorb the tuition-fees and the balance of the income of the Trust Fund; so that Professor Storer will be left without compensation, except the use of the house which belongs to the Institution, while Professor Slade will have no compensation at all. Mr. Charles E. Faxon, newly appointed instructor in botany, and Mr. Edward Burgess, newly appointed instructor in entomology, have consented to serve without pay. From private sources very small salaries have been provided for Mr. Benjamin M. Watson, instructor in horticulture, and Mr. Lester S. Ford, demonstrator in anatomy.

PECUNIARY TROUBLES OF THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

This state of things — so humiliating to the Corporation and so embarrassing to the immediate sufferers — is not likely to last. It is hardly credible that so large a diminution of net income, as has been suffered during the past four years upon the real estate in which the Bussey Trust is invested, should be permanent; and it is to be observed that the Trust is now charged with annuities to the amount of $6,900. The present evil is in part a consequence of that far-reaching disaster, the Boston fire of 1872; for, when the Corporation began to organize the Bussey Institution in 1870, the Bussey Trust had a considerable interest in the general investments of the University ($80,489.45, Aug. 31, 1870), so that the fund was not, as now, exclusively invested in real property used for business purposes. As the Corporation did not think it proper to give to the principal of the Bussey Trust any share of the proceeds of the fire subscription, although more than half of the buildings burnt belonged to that Trust, the whole of the Bussey interest in the general investments was expended in rebuilding at the high prices of 1873, and $40,000 besides were borrowed from the treasury, on which interest has to be paid.

THE NEED OF A GENERAL FUND.

The present condition of the Institution is a severe lesson on the danger of attempting to support permanent charges upon an income derived from local investments all of one kind, and also on the extreme imprudence of the testator who undertakes to dictate the investments in which his money shall be placed through all time, or even through so short a period as forty years. Another more general lesson can be learned from the recent experience of the Corporation at the Bussey Institution,—namely, the imperative need of a large contingent fund, the income of which can be used at the discretion of the Corporation, now for this purpose, now for that, in any department of the University which is temporarily embarrassed or depressed. A department which, like the College, the Law School, and the Medical School, is supported mainly by its tuition-fees, is liable to be distressed by any cause, either from within or from without, which temporarily diminishes the number of students. On the other hand, a department which, like the Library, the Bussey Institution, the Observatory, and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, is dependent mainly or wholly upon the income of endowments, is subject to grave embarrassments from any external cause which reduces the income of special investments, or the average interest upon the general investments. In such cases of temporary embarrassment the Corporation are now completely helpless. They are powerless to avert the injury which is inflicted upon the whole University by serious though temporary reverses in any one of its departments; they cannot contend against that sense of general instability which such reverses are calculated to inspire; they cannot prevent frequent breaks in the continuity of the development of the various departments, although that continuity is essential to economy of administration, to robustness of growth, and to the dignity of the University.

A NEW DEGREE OF B.A.S.

The degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science was conferred for the first time at Commencement, 1879, and upon a candidate of distinguished merit. There is at present a tendency among the students of the Institution to pursue zealously veterinary studies. Some of the students, to this end, attend courses of instruction at the Medical School, in addition to their courses at the Institution. Should this tendency continue and increase, the Corporation may think it expedient to institute some veterinary degree.

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

The accumulation of the Arnold Arboretum Fund to $150,000, as prescribed in the indenture under which the fund was received [Report for 1871–72, p. 77], was completed in 1878–79, and nineteen-twentieths of the income of the fund may hereafter be expended for the purposes of the trust. During the past seven years the Arboretum has received large pecuniary support in various ways from the Bussey Institution, of which it is a department; but the diminished resources of the Institution made the continuance of that support impossible. The income of the Arnold Fund becoming available most opportunely, the Corporation were enabled to appoint Mr. Charles S. Sargent, who has been Director of the Arboretum from its beginning, Arnold Professor of Arboriculture, upon a salary derived wholly from the Arnold Fund. The change in Mr. Sargent's title involves no change in his duties.

Professor Sargent calls attention in his report [p. 100] to the grant of $2,500 which he received in 1878–79 from the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. In every year since 1871 inclusive, the Trustees of this ancient society have devoted from $2,500 to $3,500 of their income to the furtherance of agricultural or horticultural science at the Bussey Institution, the Arnold Arboretum or the Botanic Garden. These repeated gifts have been exceedingly welcome to the President and Fellows, whose own resources are quite insufficient for the adequate support of these departments, and it is hoped that they have not been without effect in advancing the sciences and arts which it is the object of the Society to promote.

THE LIBRARY.

The subjoined report on the Library [p. 101] will give a vivid impression of the vigorous growth of that central department of the University, and of the activity which pervades all branches of its administration. The publications of the Library have never before been so numerous and serviceable; the work of arranging the books by subject on the shelves of the new book-room has gone forward with reasonable rapidity; the accessions of the year have been larger than ever; and the use made of the Library has increased.

THE LIBRARY'S GREATEST NEED.

But while the Library is prosperous, so far as a vigilant, liberal, and hard-working internal administration can make it prosper, it is necessary to point out an evil which is felt more and more, impairing its usefulness and hindering its growth. The cost of its administration and service falls wholly upon the College, since the Library has no endowment of its own except for the purchase of books. Whenever the Corporation feel anxious about the College finances, they inevitably bethink themselves of the Library as the first place in which to cut down expenses. Four times within ten years the President has been instructed to request the Librarian to reduce the running expenses of the Library, because the College had incurred, or was threatened with, a deficit. The continuity of the work in various departments of the Library has been repeatedly interrupted under such circumstances in a wasteful and most vexatious manner, and the activity of the officials has been diverted into other, perhaps private, channels. Thus the Library Bulletin, which was enlarged in 1877–78, and had begun to interest students and bibliographers, was, in 1878–79, reduced to an inconsiderable bulk, in order to save the cost of printing. The Library should possess permanent funds for salaries, cataloguing, and bibliographical printing. As the funds for the purchase of books, now in hand, or soon to become available, will yield at least $12,000 a year, it is desirable that the attention of friends of the Library should be directed to the fact that the need of funds to maintain the administration and service is more urgent than the need of more funds for books.

GRATUITOUS BORROWING OF BOOKS.

On the 30th of December, 1878, the Corporation, on recommendation of the Council of the Library, adopted new rules concerning the use of the Library by persons not connected with the University [App. II.]. It was the general purpose of these rules to put an end to the gratuitous borrowing of books, except by scholars known to be pursuing systematic investigations in some department of knowledge. Graduates of the University, and other persons properly introduced, can borrow books on payment of $5 a year; and any person may use books within the building.

GRATUITOUS SERVICES.

In this connection it may be remarked that the Corporation desire to put an end, as fast as natural occasions for change arise, to the rendering of gratuitous services on the part of the University, and to the gratuitous distribution of printed documents, except by way of exchange with other institutions of learning, or of presentation to libraries, learned societies, officials, and benefactors. Some steps have been already taken in this direction. For example, as large an edition of the annual catalogue is now sold as was formerly distributed gratuitously.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The Director of the Observatory has the pleasure of reporting [p. 112] that the subscription of $5,000 a year for five years, begun in 1877–78, was completed in 1878–79. This large and seasonable gift will enable the staff of the Observatory to make adequate use of all the instruments, to push forward rapidly the reduction of old observations, as well as of new, and to print and publish a large amount of interesting work. It is gratifying evidence of the readiness with which cultivated people enter into a genuine scientific enthusiasm, and unite to further its ends.

THE NEW SEVER HALL.

The plans for Sever Hall were prepared in the winter of 1878–79 by Mr. H. H. Richardson, under the direction of a committee of the Corporation, consisting of the treasurer and Mr. Adams. In the spring the contract was awarded to Messrs. Norcross Brothers, of Worcester, and in May the work was begun. Before winter the masonry was finished, and the building roofed in. The contract provided that the Hall should be finished on April 1; but the committee have decided to give the contractors more time, in order to obtain better work. The building will be occupied at the beginning of the next academic year. It is 176 ft. 4 in. long by 74 ft. 4 in. wide, and contains:—

Two lecture-rooms,	72	ft. × 33 ft., with	seats for	300–350	persons.
Eight rooms,	33	ft. × 28 ft., with tables for		60– 70	"
Twelve "	22	ft. × 28 ft.,	"	40– 45	"
Two "	24	ft. × 24 ft.,	"	40– 45	"
Twelve "	16½	ft. × 28 ft.,	"	25– 30	"

And an examination-room, 70 ft. × 52 ft.

The arrangement of the rooms suggests the permanent assignment of a set of three connecting rooms of different sizes to each department which has use for so many, in order that the books of reference and the illustrative material used in each department may be kept together, and used in common, so far as is desirable, by all the instructors. Such a set of rooms will be very convenient for each of the following departments: Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish, German, English, history, and philosophy. Great pains have been taken by the committee with the arrangements for lighting and heating, and it is to be hoped that all the rooms will prove to be amply lighted and well ventilated. For ten years past the instruction of the College has been much impaired, and both teachers and students have suffered many annoyances and discomforts, from the lack of lecture and recitation rooms. For these evils Sever Hall will provide a complete remedy. It is the most welcome of gifts. The will of Mrs. Sever [App. III.] gave to the Corporation not only the $100,000 for the building itself, but also an unrestricted fund of $20,000, the income of which will go far to pay the annual expenses of the building, and a fund of $20,000 for the purchase of books.

THE NEW GYMNASIUM.

The Hemenway Gymnasium was made over to the College in October last, but was not opened for use until after the Christmas recess just past. The building is very handsome and substantial within and without, and is highly creditable to its architects, Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, and to its builders, Messrs. Norcross Brothers. In September the Corporation, who had had the matter under advisement for several months, appointed Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of New York Assistant Professor of Physical Training, and Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium. It was the purpose of the Corporation, in making this appointment, to put the department — for the accommodation of which Mr. Hemenway had so superbly provided — into the hands of a man of medical education, who was also practically familiar with every kind of bodily exercise and athletic sport. As it was Dr. Sargent's wish to provide the Gymnasium with apparatus made under his immediate direction, some of which was of his own designing, Mr. Hemenway very generously gave to the College $3,000 to cover the cost of all the apparatus required for the building, that sum being considered by Dr. Sargent sufficient for the purpose. It has taken nearly three months to make and put up the apparatus; but those who have been impatiently waiting to occupy the building will undoubtedly be reconciled to the unavoidable delay by the excellence of the result. The Corporation will make every effort to carry on the Gymnasium in a manner consistent with the completeness and elegance of the building and its appointments.

THE HERBARIUM: BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Herbarium Building at the Botanic Garden was much improved, during the summer of 1879, by adding to it a fire-proof room for books, and protecting its wooden cornice with a casing of copper. Professor Gray planned these improvements, and supervised their execution, having previously obtained from generous friends the sum of $4,500 to defray their cost. The list of subscribers will be found in the Treasurer's Statement [p. 9]. Later in the year Professor Goodale built, chiefly at his own expense, a new propagating-house for the service of the Garden. During the early months of 1879 the Corporation had under consideration a subject which had previously been suggested to them several times, but had never been fairly taken up for discussion and settlement, — namely, the policy of ultimately removing the Botanic Garden and the Herbarium to the Bussey Institution, in order that all the botanical and horticultural establishments of the University might there be united. After thorough discussion the Corporation came unanimously to the conclusion which is recorded in the following vote under date of March 10: "Voted, that the Botanic Garden, with its Herbarium, Library, and other appliances for investigation and instruction, shall be regarded as permanently established at Cambridge." The historical development of the department, and the wishes of its professors, had undoubtedly some influence towards the adoption of the above vote; but the determining consideration was the impolicy of separating botany from the other branches of natural history which are taught in the University. Since 1872 the Garden had been under the direction of Mr. Sargent, who, being at the same time Director of the Arnold Arboretum, was able to make each establishment help the other. The Garden has been greatly improved while under his charge, and it was not an unnatural idea that an association which had temporary conveniences might prove permanently advantageous. At the close of the year 1878–79, however, when Mr. Sargent assumed the professorship of arboriculture, the Corporation restored the Garden to the charge of the professor of botany, its most natural guardian. As has already been mentioned, Mr. Sargent had, during his administration of the Garden, considerable sums at his disposition, in addition to the income of the endowment. His administration, therefore, sets for his successors an example of activity and progress. To put the Garden upon a firm basis, a large addition to its endowment is needed. This additional endowment the professors of botany have now set earnestly about procuring, with good prospects of efficient support in their endeavors.

THE BEQUEST OF GEORGE BEMIS.

Under the will of the late George Bemis of Newton, the President and Fellows received a bequest of fifty thousand dollars for the establishment and maintenance of a professorship of public or international law in the Law School [App. IV.]. The bequest has already been paid; but for the present the whole income is to be applied to the payment of a life-annuity. The need of an endowed professorship of this important subject has been repeatedly mentioned in these Reports; but Mr. Bemis had anticipated the want, and seven years ago made provision to supply it. The fact that his own studies lay much in the direction of public law makes his benefaction more interesting and acceptable, because thoroughly understood by him in its wide uses and results.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

In 1868 a subscription of about three thousand dollars was raised to provide lectures at Harvard College on "the practical affairs of business, the mutual relations and interests of capital and labor, and the development of national resources;" and the money was left in the hands of William Gray, treasurer, subject to the control of a committee of the subscribers, consisting of Messrs. William Gray and J. Ingersoll Bowditch. No use was ever made of this fund until the year 1878–79, when, under an agreement made between the committee and the Corporation in 1877, the Hon. Hugh McCulloch gave a course of seven lectures on Finance in the Sanders Theatre. This course was followed in December last by a course on Taxation, delivered by Professor Simon Newcomb. It is proposed to expend the whole fund, principal and interest, for lectures on any of the subjects above mentioned, to be open to members of the University and the public. The two courses delivered in 1879 were of high character, and were listened to by interested audiences.

PROFESSORS' PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

In connection with the promotion of Dr. William G. Farlow to a professorship of cryptogamic botany, the Corporation had occasion to consider, in March, 1879, the policy of the University in regard to the ownership of a private collection by a professor who, in virtue of his position, would naturally be the creator or custodian of a University collection of the same nature. On reviewing their own experience and that of other institutions, the Corporation arrived at the following conclusions: First, that an instructor in any branch of science, who had no collection when he entered the service of the University, should not become the owner of a collection while in the service; secondly, that the owner of a scientific collection, on entering the service of the University at the regular salary of his grade, should dispose of his collection, either by gift or by sale, to the University or some other purchaser; thirdly, that when the owner of a collection enters the service at a salary confessedly inadequate and exceptional, and is unwilling to part with his collection, lest his chances of obtaining a better position elsewhere should be impaired, the Corporation should enter into a special agreement with him in writing, touching the disposition of his collection and of the increase thereof while he is in the service of the University, in the case of his withdrawal from the service. These conclusions are based upon the general principle that the curator of a collection belonging to the University ought not to be simultaneously interested in a collection of his own. The Corporation are, however, compelled to acknowledge that the strict application of this principle, though highly desirable, may be sometimes out of their power, through lack of means to pay an adequate salary, or to buy the collection of a desirable candidate for a scientific position.

INSTRUCTION IN CHINESE.

In 1877 Mr. Francis P. Knight of Boston, who had been many years a resident of China, being for some months in this country, raised a subscription of $8,750 (mostly payable by annual instalments), for the purpose of maintaining at Cambridge, for a term of five years, a native teacher of Mandarin Chinese. Returning to China in 1878, Mr. Knight endeavored to find some educated Chinese gentleman willing to go to Cambridge on this service. After having been long unsuccessful in this search, he finally, in June, 1879, engaged the services of Mr. Ko-Kun-hua of Ningpo, for three years from Sept. 1, 1879. Mr. Ko reached Cambridge with his family punctually at that date, and has already justified in every respect the selection made by Mr. Knight on behalf of the President and Fellows. Mr. Knight and the Corporation have been greatly assisted in this exceptional undertaking by Mr. E. B. Drew and Mr. H. Ballou Morse, graduates of the College, who have been employed for several years in the customs service of China, and by Mr. Walter C. Hillier, interpreter at H. B. M. Consulate at Pekin. Each of these gentlemen supplied elaborate instructions for students concerning the best way of learning Mandarin; and Mr. Drew, who is stationed at Ningpo, was much relied on by Mr. Knight in selecting Mr. Ko. The University is under obligations to all these gentlemen for their disinterested labors, and also to the subscribers who responded to Mr. Knight's appeal in 1877. But for their enterprising liberality the experiment could not have been tried.

BUILDINGS NEEDED.

The present needs of the University, as regards buildings, are three: first, a new Law School; secondly, a laboratory of physics; and, thirdly, a building for the accommodation of the department of fine arts. These structures might be detached, or grouped under one roof. The Dean of the Law Faculty has stated fully the grounds of the demand for a new building for the Law School. The physical department has a strong claim for laboratories, cabinets, and lecture-rooms expressly designed for its use. In consequence of the makeshifts to which the College has been obliged to resort for several years past in the lack of lecture and recitation rooms, the department of physics is now divided between two buildings, neither of which is well adapted to its peculiar wants. This division is a serious hinderance to efficiency. Moreover, a modern physical laboratory requires so many special constructions in the building itself, that a good one can hardly be made in an old building not designed for such uses. The department of fine arts needs a large lecture-room, and, in immediate connection therewith, exhibition-rooms for small typical collections of ancient and modern art in all departments, and properly lighted rooms for drawing and painting. In the satisfaction of the legitimate wants of this department, several other departments are greatly interested, notably the classical and historical departments. All these structures should be as nearly fire-proof as possible, because of the valuable collections which they would contain.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

The future prosperity of the University depends greatly upon the ability of the Corporation to pay adequate salaries, and upon their wisdom in regulating the scale of compensation and the steps of promotion from the bottom to the top of the service. Although twenty-five years have seen great changes in the compensation of the University teachers, it will be noticed on an inspection of the following table that during the past ten years salaries have been almost stationary. It is plain that the subject of salaries must soon engage very seriously the attention of the governing boards.

YEAR.	COLLEGE.			LAW SCHOOL.	DIVINITY SCHOOL.
	Professor.	Asst. Prof.	Tutor.	Professor.	Professor.
From Sept. 1, 1853	$1,800	....	$654	$3,000	$2,000
From Sept. 1, 1854	2,000	....	645	3,000	2,200
From Sept. 1, 1855, to Aug. 31, 1858,	2,200	....	645	3,000	2,200
From Sept. 1, 1858, to Aug. 31, 1860,	2,200	$1,200	645	3,000	2,200
From Sept. 1, 1860, to Aug. 31, 1864,	2,400	1,200	800	3,000	2,400
From Sept. 1, 1864	2,600	1,300	900	3,000	2,600
From Sept. 1, 1865	3,000	1,700	900	3,000	3,000
From Sept. 1, 1866	3,200	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,200
From Sept. 1, 1867, to Aug. 31, 1869,	3,000	1,875	1,000	3,750	3,000
From Sept. 1, 1869	4,000	2,000	1,000	3,750	3,000
From Sept. 1, 1870, to Aug. 31, 1875,	4,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	4,000
From Sept. 1, 1875, to Aug. 31, 1879,	4,000	2,000	1,000	4,500	4,000

The salary of $1,800 for the regular College professor dates from the year 1838–39. Before that date it had been $1,500 for a long term of years. The salary of $3,000 in the Law School dates from 1845–46. In July, 1875, the Corporation fixed the salary of an assistant professor in his second term of five years at $2,500 a year. The institution, in 1858, of the grade of assistant professor, has been of great benefit to the University, because it has been the means of procuring the services of a large number of excellent teachers at a low rate of compensation; but it has also had the effect of diminishing seriously the probable average earnings of the teacher who passes his life in the service of the University. Most of the present professors, who have been long in the service, became full professors before they were thirty years old, and so received the maximum salary offered by the College at an early age. The institution of the grade of assistant professor has made this early accession to a full professorship very improbable. At present, a young man can hardly expect to become a professor on the full salary before he is thirty-five years of age, except by some rare piece of good fortune; and, at the existing rate of promotion, he may easily be forty years old before he obtains the salary of $4,000. It is obvious that these new conditions modify very much the meaning of the fact, made evident in the above table, that the regular professor's salary has doubled since 1854. Moreover, although the prices of food, clothing, and fuel have not advanced in proportion to the advance in salaries, the general scale of living in the community at large has greatly changed; so that the relative position of an assistant professor who lived on $2,500 in 1879 was by no means as good as that of a full professor who lived on $2,200 in 1859.

CHANGES IN SCALE OF SALARIES.

Two changes in the scale of salaries are clearly to be recommended: First, an increase of the regular professor's salary to $4,500; and, secondly, an increase of the salary of an assistant professor in his second term to $3,000. If, in addition, the Corporation had the means of promptly advancing through the regular grades every meritorious and successful teacher, the service of the University would be

much more desirable than it now is. A promising tutor, for example, should never be obliged to serve a second term as tutor at a salary of $1,000; but, upon the expiration of the statutory term of three years, he should be promoted to an assistant professorship at a salary of $2,000. These moderate and much-needed improvements could not be made by the Corporation without an addition of about $25,000 a year to their present income applicable to salaries. The only thing now to be done is to state as forcibly as possible these urgent wants, in the sure hope that the means of doing what is just and expedient will in time be provided.

RETIRING ANNUITIES.

The President is of opinion that the interests of the whole University would be greatly subserved by the establishment, simultaneously with the next advance in salaries, of a judicious system of retiring annuities, or pensions. For some months past a discussion of various methods of securing to University officials the right of retirement upon an annuity provided during the period of active service, has been going on in the Corporation and among the members of the permanent service of the University; but as yet no conclusions have been arrived at. A few interesting points have, however, been already determined. In the first place, it would be regarded as a boon by a large part of the teachers and other servants of the University, if the Corporation would undertake to invest and hold their annual savings for them, under close restrictions as to the withdrawal of deposits thus made. Secondly, the privilege of retirement, in a normal and predetermined way, upon an annuity or pension provided during active service, would be very welcome to most professors by the time they reach sixty-five years of age. Some old professors would like to stop teaching altogether, and enjoy a well-earned repose; others wish to devote their ripest years exclusively to scientific or literary labor; while others would gladly give up a part, though not the whole, of their work, if they were entitled to a retiring annuity to supplement their reduced salary. Thirdly, a compulsory system of providing retiring annuities by annual reserves from salaries, supplemented by annual appropriations from the treasury, commends itself to eight-tenths of the present members of the staff, but appears seriously objectionable to another tenth, and is a matter of no interest to the remainder. The chief reasons for the adoption of some good system of retiring annuities in the University are these: First, it would add to the dignity and attractiveness of the service, by securing all participants against the chance of falling into poverty late in life, or of seeing an associate so reduced; secondly, it would provide for participants the means of honorable ease, when the capacity and inclination to work abate; thirdly, it would promote the efficiency of the service by enabling the Corporation, without inflicting hardship, to relieve from active duty officers whose powers are impaired by age; lastly, it would accomplish the very important object of making promotion through all the grades of the service more rapid than it can be in the absence of such a provision. The Corporation propose to pursue the study of this interesting subject.

PUBLIC BENEFICENCE.

It will be seen in the Treasurer's Statement for 1878–79, that the liberality of the community constantly augments the resources of the University, and that the Corporation have not failed to keep good every thing which has been intrusted to their care.

OTHER REPORTS.

The usual information concerning the degrees, honors, and prizes given by the University will be found in the Appendix [V.–VIII.], together with a list of the examining committees appointed by the Board of Overseers for 1878–79 [IX.]. The attention of the Overseers is invited to the following reports from the Deans of the several Faculties, the Librarian, the Directors of the Observatory and the Botanic Garden and Arnold Arboretum, and the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President.*

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 9, 1880.

TREASURER HOOPER'S STATEMENT.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

To the Board of Overseers of Harvard College:—

The Treasurer of the College submits the Annual Statement of the financial affairs of the University, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1879, in the usual form.

During the year, $15,450 of United-States six per cent bonds, belonging to the Gray Fund for Engravings, have been exchanged for $15,000 of United-States five per cent bonds; the difference in value, which was less than the accrued interest on the "called bonds," being treated as income of the Gray Fund. All other changes in the investments of the College are accounted for by the sales and purchases hereinafter stated in detail.

The funds separately invested are as follows:—

Departments.	Principal.	Income.
UNIVERSITY.		
Graduates' Scholarship (part of), $20,000, Providence City Bonds, sold during the year		$752 78
Leonard Jarvis Fund (part of), Real Estate in Baltimore	$11,800 00	665 00
COLLEGE.		
Bowditch Scholarships (part of), $70,000, Massachusetts 5% Bonds	70,000 00	3,500 00
Shattuck Scholarships (part of), 20 shares Cocheco Manufacturing Co. Stock	6,512 50	600 00
Bassett Scholarships (part of), Mortgage	5,000 00	275 00
Pennoyer Scholarships (part of), Pennoyer Annuity in England	4,444 44	280 36
Rumford Professorship (part of), French Rentes	10,000 00	586 51
Jonathan Phillips Fund, Mortgage	10,000 00	550 00
Daniel H. Peirce Fund (part of), Mortgage	12,375 62	742 54
Samuel Ward's Gift, Ward's (Bumkin) Island, Boston Harbor	1,200 00	50 00
Botanic Garden Fund (part of) $17,000, New York Central R.R. Bonds	17,000 00	1,020 00
Herbarium Fund (part of), $12,000, Ionia & Lansing R.R. Bonds	11,520 00	960 00
LIBRARY.		
Charles Minot Fund (part of), $60,000, Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsb. R.R. Bonds,	60,000 00	4,200 00
Ichabod Tucker Fund (part of), Policy of Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co.	5,000 00	212 50
Charles Sumner Fund (part of), 36 shares St. Paul & Duluth R.R. Stock	1,200 00	None.
1 share New England Glass Co. Stock	325 00	None.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.		
George C. Shattuck Fund (part of), 7 shares Stark Mills Co. Stock	7,000 00	490 00
DIVINITY SCHOOL.		
Adams Ayer Fund, $1,000, European & North American R.R. Bond.	1,000 00	None.
SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.		
James Lawrence Fund, $50,000, United States 6% Bonds	50,000 00	3,000 00
John B. Barringer Fund (part of), 40 Shares Schenectady Bank Stock	2,200 00	200 00
MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.		
Gray Fund for Museum, Mortgage	50,000 00	2,750 00
Sturgis Hooper Fund (part of) $20,000, Erie Basin Dock and Warehouse Bonds,	20,000 00	None.
Agassiz Memorial Fund (part of), $10,000, Summit Branch R.R. Bonds	10,000 00	700 00
Chicago Debt Certificate, paid during the year		108 16
Personal note (indorsed)	8,000 00	200 00
OBSERVATORY.		
Anonymous gift (now used to pay annuities), $1,000, Mich. South'n & No. Indiana R.R. Bond,	1,000 00	70 00
$2,000, Cincinnati Municipal Bonds	2,000 00	140 00
$2,000 Minneapolis Municipal Bonds	2,000 00	160 00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, & Chicago R.R. Stock	5,000 00	350 00
SPECIAL FUNDS.		
Bussey Trust, Real Estate	413,092 80	17,126 69
Gray Fund for Engravings (part of), $15,000, United States 5% Bonds	15,000 00	782 40
Sever Hall Building Fund, Manufacturing Co.'s Notes	75,000 00	2,480 21
	$887,670 36	$42,952 13

The other funds of the College are invested as a whole. These investments, with the income thereof, are as follows: —

Investments.	Principal, Sept. 1, 1878.	Principal, Aug. 31, 1879.	Income.
Notes, Mortgages, &c.	$734,634 03	$955,603 74	$51,384 17
Railroad Bonds	338,760 00	432,704 86	22,612 82
Railroad Stock	75,719 37	43,690 22	3,247 00
United States 6% Bonds	136,624 42	–	825 00
United States 5% Bonds	–	190,781 25	–
Massachusetts Bonds	49,950 00	–	1,964 45
Municipal Bonds	75,440 00	–	3,396 01
New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds	9,000 00	9,000 00	350 00
District of Columbia Bonds	–	–	1,681 50
Bank Stock	63,964 00	63,964 00	4,303 10
Manufacturing Stock	99,658 29	99,658 29	8,020 00
Real Estate	902,511 30	904,011 30	56,078 56
Unoccupied Lands	106,887 49	106,887 49	–
Brattle-street Reversion	1,000 00	1,000 00	–
Advances to Scientific School	8,288 69	8,585 66	497 32
Advances to Dental School	16,564 84	16,376 80	993 89
Advances to Bussey Trust	40,082 13	39,726 13	2,392 93
Advances to Observatory	749 67	–	–
Advances to Dining-Hall Association	41,900 91	40,232 16	2,514 05
Advances to Scudder's Catalogue	–	1,392 28	–
Advances for altering Appleton Chapel	2,859 62	2,859 62	–
Advances for repairing College Wharf	1,438 43	1,119 12	100 69
Term Bills not collected Aug. 31	68,387 30	76,801 67	–
Baring Brothers & Co.	1,678 59	5,134 73	–
Cash in Suffolk National Bank	4,415 82	7,621 52	–
Cash in hands of Bursar	3,353 61	7,360 53	–
Totals of general investments	$2,783,868 51	$3,014,511 37	$162,361 49
Totals of special investments	831,670 36	887,670 36	42,952 15
Amounts	$3,615,538 87	$3,902,181 73	$205,313 64

The net income of these general investments ($162,361.49) has been divided at the rate of 5.68 per cent among the funds which they represent. The balance of $247.14 has been placed to the credit of the University account.

The rate of income this year, as compared with that for 1877–78, shows a falling-off of only .18 of one per cent. The very low rates for money throughout the financial year were in part offset by the receipt within the year of more than a year's interest on part of the money of which the investment was changed. If the improvement in general business and in the demand for money, which has already begun, shall continue, the rate of income from the "general investments" for 1879–80 is not likely to fall below five and one-half per cent, unless a fire or other disaster should occur to reduce the income from the real estate.

The following table shows the income available for the departments dependent upon the College proper, and the expenditures in those departments: —

Interest on funds for —		
University Salaries and Expenses	$21,647 81	
College Expenses	1,789 20	
Library	1,042 80	
College Salaries	29,879 11	
Gymnasium, and repairs on College buildings	None.	
Cash received from undergraduates	159,634 35	
Sundry cash receipts	4,083 50	
		$218,076 77
Expended for —		
University Salaries and Expenses	$29,749 81	
College Expenses	30,160 73	
Library Salaries and Expenses (not books)	20,607 64	
Gymnasium Salaries and Expenses	2,186 66	
College Salaries	129,090 64	
Repairs and insurance on College Buildings not valued on Treasurer's books	5,572 30	
		217,367 78
Balance showing surplus for the year, which has been carried to Stock Account, to repay in part last year's deficit		$708 99

In the University, College, and Library accounts, an increase of income, chiefly from College tuition fees and the interest on new funds, and a reduction of expenses, chiefly in the Library, have left a surplus of $708.99, which has been used to repay in part last year's deficit. The large apparent reduction in both the income and expenditure of the University account is due to a change in the form of stating the account of advances for the extension of the Library building. During the year 1879–80 the large increase of expenditure for the service of the new Gymnasium and the loss of income from room-rents of students will cause a deficit in the College account which cannot be overcome, unless some new sources of unrestricted income shall offer themselves.

In the Divinity School, loss of income from the Bussey Trust has left a deficit of $2,351.84, in spite of a considerable reduction in expenses. For 1877–78 there was a deficit of $3,857.19.

In the Law School, loss of income from the Bussey Trust and a large falling-off in the fees from students have left a deficit of $4,557.01, in spite of some reduction of expenditure. In 1877–78 there was a surplus of $1,266.74.

The Medical School has made a surplus of $16,763.29, chiefly from increase in the fees from students. Of this amount, however, the sum of $7,223.22 is due to a change made in the form of account, by which all term-bills issued for the year are credited to the School, whether paid within the year or not. Hereafter the receipts reported from tuition-fees will correspond with the number of students in the School during the year, and not with the bills actually paid within the year as heretofore. This change makes the Medical School account conform to those of the other departments of the University, and to it is due the large increase in the item of advances for unpaid term-bills. In 1877–78 the surplus of the Medical School was $3,603.61.

In the Dental School, a great reduction of expenses, chiefly in salaries, has made a surplus $188.04, which has gone to reduce the debt of the School. In 1877–78 there was a deficit of $2,245.24.

In the Lawrence Scientific School, a large falling-off of income, chiefly in fees from students, has left a deficit of $296.97, in spite of reduction of expenses. In 1877–78 there was a surplus of $931.63. Mr. Alexander Agassiz has during the year advanced to the Agassiz Building Fund the sum of $8,000, which sum, together with the greater part of the fund itself, has been expended under his supervision in the large addition to the Museum building.

In the Observatory the new subscriptions for current use have allowed an increased expenditure for salaries, and left a balance of $7,490.92, after repayment of last year's deficit. This balance is mostly due to the payment in advance of subscriptions for the current expenses of the next four years. In 1877–78 there was a deficit of $749.67.

In the Bussey Institution the salaries have been paid in full, and but little reduction has been made in expenses. The continued and further loss of income from the Bussey Trust has made it necessary to balance the year's account by taking the sum of $7,448.80 from the principal of the Bussey Building Fund; but this unrestricted fund is now reduced to a sum too small to allow the continuance for another year of the present rate of expenditure at the Institution. In 1877–78 the deficit of the Bussey Institution was $3,615.73.

The net income from the Bussey Trust has again fallen off, partly owing to the expiration during the year of a valuable old lease, and partly from unusual expenditures for insurance and repairs. The repairs made this year include improvements which were necessary to make the stores attractive to good tenants. The Bussey stores are now as fully occupied by good tenants as they were five years ago, but the rents are very low; in fact, much lower than is indicated by the gross rental of the past year. Most of the property is let for short terms, and any improvement in the rental value of such stores can be quickly taken advantage of. It should be remembered, that, while all loss of rent falls wholly upon the surplus income to be divided between the Bussey Institution and the Divinity and Law Schools, any improvement in rental value will again rapidly increase that surplus. The fixed charges for annuities and interest amount to a large sum, and the surplus income therefore loses or gains much more, proportionally, than the gross rental. An increase of thirty per cent in the gross rental of the past year would have increased the surplus one hundred per cent.

Gifts have been received during the year as follows: —

TO FORM NEW FUNDS OR INCREASE OLD ONES.

From the executors of Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever, $100,000 for Sever Hall; $20,000 "to be applied in the purchase of books for the library;" $20,000 "for the general funds of the Corporation, without restriction as to its use."

From Edward Russell, Esq., $100, to increase the scholarship founded by him.

From the administrators of Quincy Tufts, under a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, $2,000, to establish "a permanent fund of which the income is to be used for the benefit of the Medical School."

From the executors of George Bemis, for a Professorship of International Law, $50,000 subject to an annuity.

Through the Rev. Dr. Bellows, $40,000, for the further endowment of the Divinity School, from Mrs. Mary Tileston of New York.

Subscriptions for the further endowment of the Divinity School, paid to Sept. 1, $38,030.25, as by list following: —

A friend	$50 00	Lee, Henry	$300 00
A friend	15 00	Lodge, Mrs. Anna C.	100 00
A friend through H. P. Kidder	200 00	Lowell, Miss Anna C.	500 00
A friend through A. T. Lyman	50 00	Ludden, J. D.	50 00
A friend through Rev. E. E. Hale	1,000 00	Lyman, Arthur T.	500 00
Abbot, Ezra	100 00	Lyman, Arthur T., through	5,000 00
Appleton, T. G.	1,000 00	May, Miss Abby W.	50 00
Atkinson, Mrs. Mary C.	30 25	May, Mrs. Samuel	50 00
Austin, Edward	500 00	Merriam, Mrs. Caroline	500 00
Bemis, Seth	250 00	Norcross, Otis	500 00
Billings, Robert C.	500 00	Parker, Francis E.	100 00
Blake, Arthur W.	100 00	Peabody, S. E.	100 00
Blake, George Baty	500 00	Pickman, W. D.	500 00
Bowditch, Mrs. E. B.	1,000 00	Quimby, Rev. J. W.	50 00
Bowditch, J. Ingersoll	200 00	Richardson, George C.	500 00
Brooks, Peter C.	1,000 00	Richmond, Mrs. Abby Crocker	1,000 00
Cary, William F.	500 00	Salisbury, Stephen	200 00
Clarke, John J.	100 00	Sawyer, Edward	25 00
Coolidge, J. Randolph	100 00	Shippen, Joseph	15 00
Cory, Barney	200 00	Sweetser, Mrs. Isaac	100 00
Eliot, Charles W.	100 00	Tower, William A.	50 00
Eliot, Rev. William G.	100 00	Wales, Miss Mary Anne	200 00
Endicott, William, Jr.	500 00	Ware, Dr. Charles E.	500 00
Everett, Charles C.	100 00	Ware, Mrs. Charles E.	500 00
Farwell, Mrs. Susan W.	50 00	Warren, George	1,000 00
Faulkner, Charles	500 00	Waterston, R. C., Estate of	1,000 00
First Religious Society in Roxbury	120 00	Weld, William F.	500 00
Gannett, W. C.	25 00	Wheelwright, Edward	100 00
Gardner, John L.	1,000 00	Wheelwright, J. W.	50 00
Guild, James	100 00	Wheelwright, Josiah	100 00
Higginson, George	1,000 00	Wigglesworth, Miss Mary	500 00
Higginson, Waldo	200 00	Williams, Moses	1,000 00
Hunnewell, H. H.	1,000 00	Young, Edward J.	100 00
Kidder, H. P.	10,000 00		
Learned, John C.	100 00		$38,030 25

From George Baty, Esq., $1,000 for a pension system.

From the estate of Thomas Connell of New York, $408.95 for the Fire Relief Fund; in full for dividend on his bequest of $5,000.

GIFTS FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Subscriptions for Chinese Instruction, paid to Sept. 1, from

Quincy A. Shaw, $500. A. A. Low, $500.

Subscriptions for Mr. Ford's salary, paid to Sept 1, from

W. C. Cabot, $50. Charles J. Paine, $50. F. R. Sears, jun., $50.

Subscriptions for the Observatory, paid to Sept. 1, from

Adams, Charles Francis	$100	Hunnewell, H. H.	$100
Agassiz, Alexander	500	Kidder, H. P.	500
Ames, Fred. L.	100	Little, James L.	500
Amory, William	100	Lodge, Mrs. Anna C.	50
Bayley, John P.	250	Lowell, Augustus	50
Beal, James H.	50	Lyman, G. W.	250
Blake, G. B.	250	Lyman, Theodore	100
Bowditch, J. I.	100	Mason, W. P.	100
Bremer, John L.	100	Mudge, E. R.	100
Brimmer, Martin	100	Norcross, Otis	100
Brooks, Mrs.	100	Paine, Charles J.	50
Brooks, Peter C.	500	Payson, Samuel R.	50
Burnham, J. A.	500	Peabody, F. H.	250
Cabot, W. C.	50	Peabody, O. W.	125
Cary, W. F.	250	Pickering, E. C.	200
Choate, Charles F.	100	Pickman, William D.	100
Coolidge, T. Jefferson	100	Phillips, John C.	100
Curtis, Charles P.	100	Robbins, R. E.	50
Dalton, Charles H.	50	Salisbury, Stephen	250
Davis, James	100	Sears, Mrs. David	100
Emerson, G. B.	50	Sears, F. R.	50
Fay, R. S.	50	Sears, J. M.	500
Flagg, Augustus	100	Shattuck, G. O.	50
Forbes, Mrs. J. M.	200	Shaw, Mrs. Cora L.	30
Forbes, J. M.	100	Sparks, Mrs. Mary C.	300
Gardner, George	50	Thayer, Nathaniel	100
Gardner, John L.	100	Upham, George P.	50
Gray, John C.	500	Ware, Charles E.	250
Grew, Henry S.	50	Weld, W. G.	50
Grover, W. O.	50	Welles, Miss Jane	1,000
Hemenway, Mrs. A.	100	Wheelwright, A. C.	50
Higginson, F. L.	250	Whitney, H. A.	200
Higginson, George	100	Wigglesworth, Misses	100
Hooper, Robert W.	250	Winthrop, Robert C.	50
Hooper, Mrs. S.	100		$11,450

From Harold Whiting, $90, for books for the Laboratory.

From George W. Wales, Esq., $200, for books for the Library, in continuance of former gifts for the same purpose.

From an anonymous friend, $500, to increase the salary of the Professor of Entomology.

Through Professor Asa Gray, an anonymous gift to the Herbarium of $500.

From the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, $2,500, for the improvement and development of the Botanic Garden and Arnold Arboretum.

For Lecturer on Political Economy, through Hon. William Gray, Treasurer, $700.

OTHER GIFTS.

From Mrs. Anna S. Bigelow, a portrait of the late Tyler Bigelow.

From the executors of Rev. R. M. Hodges, a rocking-chair formerly belonging to President James Walker, to be placed in the Faculty's room.

Dr. Martyn Paine's library.

From Dr. George Stevens Jones, a picture of Isaac Royall and his family, by Robert Feke.

From Dr. Charles E. Ware, a copy of the portrait of his father, the late Dr. Henry Ware.

From Joseph Coolidge, Esq., a chronometer for the Observatory.

Professor Asa Gray reports the following gifts received and expended by him for improvements upon the Herbarium building: —

Nathaniel Thayer	$500	Quincy A. Shaw	$300
H. H. Hunnewell	500	John C. Gray	250
John C. Phillips	500	Henry P. Kidder	250
Stephen Salisbury	500	John L. Gardner	250
J. Montgomery Sears	500	S. D. Warren	250
T. Jefferson Coolidge	500	F. H. Peabody	200
			$4,500

EDWARD W. HOOPER, *Treasurer.*

Boston, Dec. 23, 1879.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

STATED MEETING JAN. 14, 1880.

Hon. Darwin E. Ware (1852) presided until the arrival of the President of the Board, Hon. E. R. Hoar (1835). The President and Treasurer of the University presented their annual reports in print.

The Board voted to concur with the President and Fellows in their votes, as follows, viz.: —

To change the title of the Shattuck Professorship of Morbid Anatomy to that of Shattuck Professorship of Pathological Anatomy.

Electing William Gray (1829), Henry J. Bigelow (1837), and Thomas G. Appleton (1831), trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, for one year from Jan. 1, 1880.

Appointing as proctors Henry Burleigh Wenzell (1875) and Charles Maynard Barnes (1877).

Appointing Amos Lawrence Mason, M.D. (1863), and Frederick C. Shattuck, M.D. (1868), clinical instructors in auscultation and percussion for the academic year.

Appointing Gustavus E. Gordon lecturer for the current year at the Divinity School on Charitable Methods.

The election of the President and Fellows of Reginald H. Fitz, M.D. (1864), as Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, was referred in course to Messrs. Lawrence, Hodges, and Green.

The report of the Committee to visit the Law School was presented, and referred in course to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

The Committee on Electives presented a final report, which was accepted, but the debate on it was postponed till next meeting.

The Report of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions was presented by William G. Russell (1840). Adopted, and is to be printed in pamphlet, with the reports of the various visiting committees.

Adjourned to Jan. 28.

THE REV. DR. BELLOWS CASE: IS HE ELIGIBLE?

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee on Elections respectfully submit to the Board of Overseers this their final report.

Dr. Bellows received a large majority of the votes cast at the recent election. He then was and now is a citizen of New York. The only question is, was he eligible?

By the act of the General Court of Sept. 8, 1642, the governor, deputy governor for the time being, and all the magistrates of this jurisdiction, together with the teaching elders of the six adjoining towns, were to compose the company of overseers. These individuals were of course residents within this jurisdiction.

The constitution, chap. v., sect. 1, "to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to said governor, deputy governor, and magistrates," declares "that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council, and senate shall be deemed their successors, who, with the president of Harvard College for the time being, together with the ministers of the Congregational churches in the six adjoining towns shall be vested with all the powers and authorities belonging or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College." All these individuals were citizens of this Commonwealth.

By the act of March 6, 1810, "the Board of Overseers was to be composed of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House of Representatives, and the president of Harvard College for the time being, with fifteen ministers of Congregational churches and fifteen laymen, *all inhabitants within the State.*" The laymen were to be elected by the major part of the overseers present; all persons who but for this act would have been members, having a right to meet and vote in said election.

By the act of May 22, 1851, the governor, lieutenant-governor, president of the Senate, speaker of the House, the secretary of the Board of Education, the president and treasurer of the College for the time being, together with thirty others as hereinafter defined and described, and no others, shall constitute the Board of Overseers. The thirty persons were to be divided into classes of ten each, and the places of each class as they "go out" were to be supplied by joint ballot of the Senate and House. The electors were the senators and representatives who were citizens of the Commonwealth.

Section 5 of this act provides that "any vacancy occurring in the said Board of Overseers, whether by death, resignation, removal from the Commonwealth, or otherwise," shall be filled by joint ballot of the senators and representatives. This act does not expressly require the members of the board to be citizens when elected, but there can be no doubt that such was the intention of the Legislature. The electors were citizens, and they were to vote only for citizens. The overseers were to be inhabitants, and were to be chosen by inhabitants.

The act of April 28, 1865, dispenses with this qualification of electors. It provides that the places of the successive classes shall thereafter be annually supplied by ballot of such persons as have received from the College a degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, or any honorary degree, voting on Commencement Day in the city of Cambridge; "provided, however, that no member of the corporation, and no officer of government or instruction, shall be eligible as an overseer, or entitled to vote in the election of overseers." It is true that this act does not expressly dispense with citizenship as a qualification for membership, — that it does not in words repeal so much of the former acts as required a member of this board to be an inhabitant of this Commonwealth.

But does it not by implication? While the elector was required to be, the candidate was also required to be, an inhabitant. The voter is now qualified by having received a degree from the College. It is not material where he dwells or has his home.

This act carefully defines the classes of persons who shall not be eligible, — "the members of the corporation," "the officers of government or instruction in said College." No other class is specified. Non-residents are not mentioned. This was the place to mention them if it was the intention of the Legislature to disqualify them.

The graduate now residing elsewhere than in this State may come here on election-day, and deposit his ballot; but if he can vote only for an inhabitant of this State, what benefit or advantage will be likely to enure to the College from this act which confers on him the right to vote? He may not know any of the candidates; he may not know whether the one or the other is the more fit for the place; while he might be able to suggest and recommend from among his neighbors a candidate pre-eminently fit. If not allowed to do this, would he not be inclined to say to the graduates residing here, "You must be better acquainted with the qualifications of your neighbors than I am, and I will not encumber you with my help"? The majority of the committee are of opinion that the act of 1865 was a new departure; that it was the intention of the Legislature to dispense with inhabiting in this Commonwealth as a qualification of a candidate as well as of an elector; to confer on those who had received degrees from the College the power to elect the best men, without regard to their places of residence; and are of opinion that Dr. Bellows was eligible, and was duly elected a member of this Board.

H. W. PAINE.
JOHN LOWELL.
WM. C. ENDICOTT.
MOORFIELD STOREY.

The report was accepted, but action on it was postponed until the next meeting, which will be held Jan. 28, 1880.

THE THOMAS TILESTON ENDOWMENT OF $40,000.

LETTER FROM THE REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D.D.

BOSTON, MASS., May 24, 1879.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard University:—

GENTLEMEN, — As the friend and pastor of Mrs. Mary Tileston of New York, and at her request, I beg leave to state the conditions under which she has given to the University the sum of forty thousand dollars, a check for which I had the pleasure of placing in the hands of the President this morning.

1. That this sum of $40,000 shall be kept as a separate fund, to be known as "The Thomas Tileston of New York Endowment."

2. That the interest shall be expended in the support of theological and religious instruction in "the Divinity School."

3. That if this sum shall ever be increased, by any future donations from those directing their gifts to be added to the Tileston Endowment, to an amount requisite for the full foundation of a professorship (reckoned at $80,000), the title shall be changed to that of "The Thomas Tileston of New York Professorship," and a special chair be created in the Divinity School, to the support of which the interest of the fund shall go.

4. The six daughters of Mrs. Mary Tileston shall unitedly, so long as any of them survive, have the privilege of keeping *one male student*, who must be of good character and fair promise, in any department of the University, free of the usual charges of tuition, although subject to all the other rules of entrance and residence. When the student is in any department other than the Divinity School, the fee due that department shall be charged to the Tileston Endowment.

It is the wish of Mrs. Tileston to leave the use of this trust as little embarrassed by specific directions as possible. The interest may be added to the principal instead of being expended annually, if the increase of the sum to an amount equal to the full support of a professorship seems important to the trustees.

Mrs. Tileston's object in this gift is to perpetuate the name and memory of her honored husband, by connecting it with a religious and educational purpose in a university which she believes has the interests of truth, freedom, and piety equally at heart.

As her adviser and representative in this matter, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your friend and servant,
(Signed) HENRY W. BELLOWS,
Minister of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church in New York, and Graduate of 1832.

MRS. ANNE E. P. SEVER'S GIFT OF $140,000.

I GIVE to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), to be applied and expended by said corporation in the erection of a dormitory or other building for the use of the undergraduates of the University at Cambridge, to be called Sever Hall in memory of my late husband; and I give to said corporation the further sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), to be applied in the purchase of books for its library; and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) for the general funds of the corporation, without restriction as to its use. — *Extract from the Will.*

THE GEORGE BEMIS BEQUEST OF $50,000.

8. I DEVISE and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of fifty (50) thousand dollars, subject to the life-use of my sister Sarah, as hereinbefore specifically set apart; said legacy to become absolute in case of my sister's death before my own. To have and to hold to said President and Fellows and their successors in office in trust for the establishment and maintenance of a Professorship of Public or International Law in the Dane Law School of said University. I have no restriction or conditions to lay upon the corporation in regard to the organization and management of such professorship, other than that I desire that it may always be filled by some able and upright publicist and jurist, who shall bring to the office a competent fitness for that special department of study and practice, and of sufficient ability to discuss the current questions of national interest connected with it in such a way as to instruct and aid the popular and professional understanding of them. In that sense I should desire him to be not merely a professor of the science, but a practical co-operator in the work of advancing knowledge and good-will among nations and governments. For that object I should prefer, if practicable, that the incumbent should have had some official connection with public or diplomatic life, or at least have had an opportunity, by foreign travel or residence, to look at the United States from a foreign point of view, and so to estimate it as only one of the family of nations.

I will add that I make this bequest to my Alma Mater largely through the impulse of gratitude for her valued teachings, but more especially for the instruction which I derived from the legal department of her schools through the lips of the late Judge Story, whose memory I cherish as one of the best of guides to study whom I have ever had the good fortune to meet, and whose friendly stimulus to exertion I shall always gratefully remember.

I may also add the expression of my hope that this bequest will in some degree aid the promotion of the science of public law in the United States, particularly on the part of my brother lawyers, who, I have thought, have been hardly alert enough in coming to the aid of the National Government on the great questions of belligerent and neutral rights which have of late years so much exercised our country and England.

May it be the continuing pre-eminence of my country to know and practise a just and Christian neutrality, while other nations are cultivating the arts and prerogatives of war. — *Extract from the Will.*

THE NEED OF A NEW LAW SCHOOL BUILDING.

BY PROFESSOR C. C. LANGDELL.

LITTLE has been said heretofore, in the annual reports upon the Law School, of the need of a new building. It is not, however, because the inadequacy and unfitness of Dane Hall for the purposes of the school have not long been severely felt, that silence has been kept upon the subject, but rather because it seemed undesirable to excite discontent with what we have, so long as there was no immediate prospect of our being able to get any thing better. It is unnecessary to speak of the architectural shortcomings of Dane Hall, for they are so great and so notorious as to be a discredit to the entire University. Regarding it, however, from a purely practical point of view it has never been a good building. First, its means of ventilation are wholly insufficient for such numbers as have frequented it for several years past. This evil of insufficient ventilation has been much aggravated in the lecture-room by the great increase in the number of lectures. For many years after Dane Hall was built there were never more than two lectures in a day; and hence it was not necessary — though it was the practice — to occupy the lecture-room two hours in succession. Now, however, there are almost six lectures a day upon an average; and hence it is necessary, during four days of each week, to occupy the lecture-room four hours in succession each day, namely, from nine A.M. to one P.M. The occupation of the room, however, for a single hour by a large class, and with the windows closed, makes the air of the room very foul; and yet there are no means of changing the air between two lectures which occupy successive hours except by opening the windows during the ten-minutes recess; and that renders the room uncomfortably cold during at least two-thirds of the academic year. Perhaps these things would be true, in some degree, of any room that could be constructed; but, assuming that to be so, it only shows that the Law School is in pressing need of more than one lecture-room. Secondly, the library and lecture-room are each lighted from four different directions; and it would probably be safe to say that a year has never passed in which the cross-lights of these two rooms have not ruined, or seriously injured, the eyes of one or more persons. Thirdly, by reason of its being so low-studded and so near the roof, the lecture-room is a very uncomfortable place in warm weather. The difference in temperature between the lecture-room and the library, for example, on a warm day, is very striking. Fourthly, when Dane Hall was erected, its location was as good as could be desired; but since it was moved sixty feet to make room for Matthews Hall, what with the paving of Harvard Square and the great increase of traffic, its location has become one of the worst that could be found in Cambridge. The noise, for example, is so great that it is impossible to make one's self heard in the lecture-room with the windows open; and yet the atmosphere of the room frequently becomes suffocating with the windows closed. Fifthly, regarded as a repository for books, the accommodation afforded by Dane Hall is very bad in quality, and in the near future it will be absolutely insufficient in quantity. During the summer, when it is necessary to keep the windows open, the books suffer greatly from dust, while during the cold weather they suffer greatly from heat. The evil arising from excessive heat is greatly aggravated by the necessity of utilizing for the storage of books all the space from the floor to the ceiling. The books also suffer from gaslight during all seasons of the year. Again, the danger to the books from fire is so great as to be a cause of constant anxiety. If the library should be destroyed, it is probably safe to say that a hundred thousand dollars would not replace it; and its value is increasing rapidly. Bad, however, as is the quality of the accommodation afforded for the storage of books, an increase in its quantity is the most immediate and pressing need of the library. Already the librarian has been compelled to remove large quantities of books from the library into private rooms; and even this resource, to say nothing of its inconvenience, will soon be exhausted. Sixthly, within recent years loud and bitter complaints have been made of insufficient room for study in the library, and of inadequate ventilation; and though the grounds of these complaints, as regards the students, were in a measure removed two years ago, there is still no proper accommodation for the professors and instructors. Formerly each professor occupied a private room, and it was not the practice of the professors to do any work in the library. In this respect, however, there has been a total change. The five instructors have only two private rooms at their disposal, and even these are so far removed from the library that they are unavailable for ordinary working purposes. All the work, therefore, done by the instructors in Dane Hall, is now done in the library; and yet they have no suitable accommodation whatever. Behind the railing there is space for only one person to work comfortably, and that space is properly occupied by the librarian's desk. Two professors can find places to sit, such as they are; but when more than two are present at the same time, some of them must content themselves with standing-room; and, whether sitting or standing, they are a constant inconvenience to the librarian and his assistants. — *Extract from his Annual Report.*

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[The following description, prepared for the Boston *Advertiser*, is well worth being read; for it describes an establishment which represents the best as well as the merited results of a thoroughly-organized, long-established, and faithfully-conducted business. The firm has been in constant operation for the past thirty years, and during this long period has built up and maintained a position equalling, if not surpassing, that of any other clothing, merchant-tailoring, and piece-goods establishment in this country. The history of this firm would furnish for those about to engage in business a model, which, if followed, would not fail to lead toward success. Among those acquainted with the principles of MACULLAR, PARKER, & COMPANY, one fact is frequently mentioned; and that is, the kind consideration and liberal wages given all the employés; and to this humane feeling is probably to be traced one of the chief causes of the firm's noteworthy career. — *Moses King, Editor of* THE HARVARD REGISTER.]

Macullar, Parker, & Company's Establishment comprises a gigantic building, in the many rooms of which is made and sold the product of one of the largest retail clothing warehouses of the world. The manner of doing business of this firm varies in this regard from that of many others. They sell only garments that are guaranteed to be of excellent material, and made as custom-work is made. They test the fabric in sample before they purchase it. If an article sold in this house is warranted an all-wool material, it is all wool, and has been proved to be so. The fact is not generally known to the man who buys for his own wear, either the cloth for a garment or the garment ready-made, that many a manufacturer considers he but adopts trade style when he represents that if cotton is woven with wool, not forming the warp, he can call the goods so made all wool. Thousands of pieces of "woollens" are bought by makers of ready-made clothing for all wool; they are warranted by the manufacturer and by the seller to be all wool; but, by the test applied in this house since the discovery of the fraud, the short shoddy element is found to be strengthened by the cotton that is intermixed. Garments made of these goods wear white, wrinkle easily, and are not serviceable.

It is not in a spirit of mere recommendation of dealers that people who know this house speak of it. Every one who has dealt with MACULLAR, PARKER, & COMPANY attests to the fact of having received exactly what was promised. They who are in the trade know of the superior quality of the merchandise sold by them, and do not hesitate to indorse their high reputation. It is better to pay money for what must and will surely prove most satisfactory, than to run a risk in any particular. At all seasons of the year, MACULLAR, PARKER, & COMPANY are fully provided with goods suited to the immediate wants of purchasers. For all the long time in which they have been associated, the aim has been to build a reputation for quality of merchandise. Now, with the finest store in the country in which to exhibit the garments that are all made under one roof by some five or six hundred employés, with all advantages for purchase of material in Europe and America, with a determination to sell the best of garments, made in the best manner possible, at a small advance from the cost, which has been brought to its minimum by the facilities that are unequalled, they expect by giving this information to the best class of patrons that their business in 1880 shall exceed in amount the sales of any previous year.

Because this business is exceptional in character, one may not learn of it save by a visit to the premises or from description given. It embraces branches not combined in any other house in the world. These men are CLOTHIERS; but, from their imports of finest woollen goods and specialties that they have arranged to order at proper seasons, they supply material used by merchant tailors of the largest cities and towns in the make-up of their best garments.

In the First Place, as jobbers of select stock, they occupy the entire basement of the large warehouse; the entrance to this department being only from Hawley Street. When curiosity to see a complete establishment is to be gratified, this is the place to begin. The visitor will be shown the manufactures of many nations, and note the systematic manner of numbering and registry that he will afterward find prevails in every department of the house.

In the Second Place, the main store or salesroom for the sale of ready-made clothing at retail. This is one of the largest, as it is one of the handsomest, salesrooms of the world; two hundred and twenty feet in length, and forty-five feet in breadth, with all appointments for light, heat, and entire comfort in the transaction of business. The best goods for any and all seasons, made in the best manner, in the best style, and of course ready for immediate wear, are here upon the hundred tables. Any one, every one, may be suited. Everybody knows, and all the trade at once declare, that, if a garment is made by this house, no further guaranty is needed. Everybody knows, or should know, that the prices are very low for the quality of goods and make, and that must be the best. Everybody may not know that great care is exercised in selection of trimmings as well as cloths; that all articles in this varied stock are made in this building by some five hundred men and women who are constantly employed throughout the year, and from one year to another, who understand their business thoroughly, and are able to turn out garments superior in every respect to much of what is called cheap clothing, and sold at about the same rates that are charged for these better goods.

In the Third Place, the department in which custom-work is made. This is utterly distinct from any other. Certain goods of the choicest kind are designated for sale in it, and certain workmen attend to the special orders given concerning the make of garments ordered. This department is supplied with cloths from English, Scotch, French, German, and the best American factories.

In the Fourth Place, the furnishing-goods department. It is a whole store in itself, and can supply whatever is required that comes under its name.

In the Fifth Place, the white-vest department. The making of white vests, in such quantity and of extra quality, is a business in itself. This house supplies the trade with this class of garment.

In the Sixth Place, the manufacturing departments. Whole stories and rooms of these, in which five hundred people work, the same five hundred with very few changes year after year, each and all of them the best in their way, trained to do the best work, since none other would be received.

The visitor who has gone all through this warehouse has made a discovery which it is worth while to come to Boston to understand; and he can inform himself and his friends why it is that, in this economic time, a purchaser should expect from this house the best of garments at most satisfactory price. He can see why it is that gentlemen who want good goods are its patrons; and he can resolve that, inasmuch as he can save time and money, and be sure of a guaranty that never fails, he will be added to the list of MACULLAR, PARKER, & COMPANY'S customers.

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WHOLESALE CLOTH, RETAIL CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, AND CUSTOM SHIRT DEPARTMENTS,

is, in regard to all the details of selling, cutting, and manufacturing, entirely separate and distinct from the others.

The manufacturing of all our **Custom Clothing** is done entirely by hand in workshops used exclusively for this department.

Only the most thoroughly trained and skilful operatives are engaged, and they are kept employed throughout the year, thus attaining the greatest possible degree of perfection with regard to their work.

The goods used in this department are obtained directly from the manufacturers or their agents; and, by reason of the large purchases necessary to carry on our **Wholesale Cloth Business**, we are enabled to exhibit a greater variety of **Choice and Seasonable Fabrics** than can be shown to retail purchasers by any other house in this country.

As we have found that for **Custom Clothing**, woollen goods of European manufacture are, as a rule, much more satisfactory to the wearer, even at the higher price, than the best American goods as yet produced, with very few exceptions in the case of special fabrics, we supply this Department almost entirely with Cloths from the best **English, Scotch, French,** and **German Factories.**

By obtaining materials direct from the manufacturers, saving all intermediate profits, by employing the best cutters and makers, and by careful personal supervision of the business, we believe we are able to offer exceptional advantages to those who appreciate fair prices, thorough work, and careful attention combined with absolute promptness in the execution of their orders.

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